"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair; moderate northwest to north winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,103. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TEUTONS TAKE ANOTHER SERBIAN TOWN; SERBS CHECK BULGAR DRIVE AT NISH; ALLIES RUSHING BIG ARMY NORTH

MONASTIR MARCH HALTED

Babuna Passes, Held in Force, Block Bulgar Rush from Veles.

VICTORY IN NISAVA VALLEY

Bulgarian Columns from Pirot Attempting to Capture Nish Driven Back.

MAIN ARMY ELUDING FOES

Falling Back in Good Order, Destroying Buildings and Supplies as It Goes.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The vigorous support which Herbert H. Asquith, the British Premier, and Aristide Briand, the new French Premier, have promised Serbia seemingly is about to be realized. Besides the Anglo-French troops, including British cavalry, who already are in southern Serbia, British and French transports are arriving daily at Saloniki and troops from them are being sent up the country immediately to attempt to check the Bulgarian march from Veles toward Monastir.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, Great Britain's new Commander in Chief on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has arrived at his post, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent, and made preparations for the landing of troops.

Moreover, the reported occupation of Kavala by Entente allied troops will necessitate, it is believed here, several new and distinct defensive concentrations by the Bulgarians. Kavala not only is a great tobacco port for Turkey, but is the termini of three important highways, by one of which the Greeks in July of 1913 outflanked the Bulgarians and forced them to retire out of Macedonia and virtually won the war.

In addition the diplomats continue their efforts to obtain the support of Greece and Rumania for Serbia, who fought with them in the last Balkan War.

Flood Copper Mines Left to Foe.

As time passes, however, Serbia's position grows more critical. The Austro-German drive from the north is proceeding slowly, but surely, while two Bulgarian armies are approaching Nish, from which place the Serbian Government has moved to Mistrovitza, over near the Montenegrin frontier, the Serbians, nevertheless, are fighting stern defensive battles, and in fact have driven back the Bulgars advancing on Nish along the Nisava Valley from Pirot. From the German accounts it is apparent that their main armies are making good their retreat and leaving, as the Russians did in Galicia and Poland, very little for the invaders except what cannot be moved, such as copper mines, and these are said to have been rendered useless by flooding.

While the Serbian losses are said to have been moderate in view of the desperate fighting, it has been necessary to destroy large quantities of war materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the invaders, and, according to the Paris Matin's Saloniki correspondent, arrangements are being made to keep the army supplied with munitions through Montenegro.

Saloniki advices to the Paris Havas Agency say the Bulgarians advancing beyond Veles occupied part of the defiles of Babuna after desperate fighting but that the Serbians still hold the principal part of the defiles near Perlepe. The evacuation of Monastir by the Serbians is denied.

Another dispatch from Saloniki received in London says that in consequence of the resistance on the part of the Serbians the residents of Monastir are somewhat less fearful that the city will fall into the hands of the invaders. Some foreigners at Monastir, including the family of the Russian Consul, have abandoned their intention of quitting the town at the present time.

"Toward the north," continues the dispatch, "the Bulgarians have captured the famous Katchanik Pass, which played such a conspicuous part in the Albanian rising against the Turkish Government in 1908. In front of Tetovo, which the Serbians hold with strong forces, the advance of the Bulgarians has been arrested. The Serbians have been able to assume the offensive in the direction of Vranya."

Seek to Cut Off Serb Retreat.

The wide enveloping movement whereby the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians hope to surround the retreating Serbian Army and cut off its line of retreat into Montenegro, is brought into clear view by dispatches printed in the morning papers. If Berlin telegrams, received by way of Amsterdam, are correct, the Bulgarians are now threatening Pristina, which provides an opening into Montenegro, probably less than seventy miles wide, for the Serbian retreat.

At the other end of their long, crescent-shaped front the Bulgarians are within sight of Nish from the top of the watershed between the Svrljig and Nisava Rivers, twelve miles from Nish. On

Continued on Page 3.

Russia Appeals to Greeks, Rumanians and Bulgars; Ready to Grant Demands of Two Former Nations

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The Russian Foreign Office has issued the following statement with respect to Balkan affairs:

"The reproaches in the German press against the Allies for violating Greek territory are not justified. The Allies had been invited by Greece to send troops through her territory to help her ally. She had even mobilized with that object in view. A change of Cabinet in Athens has brought about no modification in the Hellenic policy respecting the passage of troops, although it has resulted in a decision to maintain neutrality.

"The Imperial Government, as also its allies, would have considered not only disloyal, but morally criminal, an act contrary to the principles of right and justice which have determined Russia to come to the defense of signed treaties and of the independence of peoples.

"To divest war of all its moral strength would be a folly, if not a blunder. We want a strong and independent Greece, and we are ready to recognize in her behalf the territorial enlargements which she needs to this end in Europe and Asia Minor. We hope that force of circumstances will lead her to the conviction that not only right, but might, is on the side of the Entente.

"The relations between Russia and Rumania, which during the last decade had been placed on the basis of good neighborly relations and common interests, became stronger still during the second Balkan war, and by reason of the Bucharest Peace Treaty. Rumania is a great country, which has a right to realize her national ideal. Russia has declared herself prepared to recognize the justice of these ambitions.

"Several Rumanian statesmen recommend action by Rumania on the side of the Quadruple Entente. When the hour for a confraternity of arms sounds we are certain that the thought will be shared by all Rumania, and that it will be crowned with the same success as attended the last war with Turkey.

"The Entente powers from the beginning of the Balkan crisis understood the real game of Bulgaria, and all their efforts were directed towards avoiding a fratricidal war between two Slavic nations. These efforts met with a setback owing to the policy of King Ferdinand, who, notwithstanding he is the Sovereign of a Slavic people, has remained German in sentiment.

"Russia, as proclaimed in the Imperial Manifeste, does not confound King Ferdinand and the Bulgarian people, and will always be ready to proffer a friendly hand to the Bulgarians when they understand to what an abyss King Ferdinand's policy has carried them and when they come to range themselves on the side of the Allies."

BIG GUNS BLAST WAY IN SERBIA

Soldiers Unable to Get at Invaders Weep with Rage—Bitter Toward Allies.

POPULATION JOINS RETREAT

King, Commander in Chief, and Chief of Staff All Ill, Italian Observer Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Messagero publishes a long graphic account of the Austro-German invasion of Serbia and the heroic resistance and subsequent retreat of the gallant little Serbian Army, whose ranks were sadly thinned but whose courage remained undiminished throughout black days of disaster. The narrative is sent by a special correspondent of the Messagero who accompanied the Serbs in their retreat, and after many difficulties contrived to return to Saloniki by way of Monastir.

"All information," says the correspondent, "indicates that, without aid of the Bulgarians, the Austro-German undertaking would have been impossible, as they did not have sufficient reserves to crush the Serbians."

He saw among the prisoners men from Brest-Litovsk and Vilna, from the French front, and the garrisons of Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and Frankfort; from Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia, and they even included men from the Eighth Austrian Corps, now operating on the Isonzo front.

The first part of the message, written at Kraguyevac, which was the Serbian Army headquarters, describes the Bulgarian occupation of Varnya, which cut communications between old and new Serbia. Then the Serbians began to realize they were lost unless they received speedy help from the Allies. They held excellent strategic positions and possibly could have stayed the advance of the Austro-Germans, but this was hopeless with the Bulgars threatening their flank. The Austro-Germans' aerial reconnoissances were especially efficient, and they used a new type of aeroplane, larger, faster, and more heavily armed than the type employed on the Serbian side.

Describing enemy prisoners taken in the earlier phases of the struggle, the correspondent says many Austrians came from the Russian front. The enemy bluffed considerably concerning their actual fighting strength on the Serbian front. It was afterward ascertained that they were relatively weak in infantry but overwhelmingly strong in artillery. The Bulgars attacked at eight points.

A Tragic Puzzle.

It was a tragic puzzle for Serbia. Every day the question was asked, "Where are the Allies?" The Serbian General Staff asked that a French and English division should be sent to old Serbia in order at least to make a diversion in favor of the hard-pressed troops of King Peter. This was refused on the ground that it would tend to weaken the general effectiveness of the Allies and also owing to road difficulties in transporting supplies and ammunition. The capital was still at Nish, but the archives had been sent to Mitrovitza. The latter town was suggested as the new capital, but the suggestion was overruled because it was feared it would create an unfavorable moral impression on the inhabitants of old Serbia if they were abandoned by transfer of the capital to new Serbia.

During these trying hours aged King Peter has been lying ill at Toplia, the historic town where his ancestor, Kara Georgevitch, first raised the standard of revolt against the Turks. The Commander in Chief, General Putnit, is suffering from asthma and confined to bed, and General Paulovich, Chief of Staff, also is ill.

It was with difficulty that the King was restrained from going to the front

Continued on Page 3.

RUMORS OF PEACE COME FROM BERNE

Various States Have Sent, or Will Send, Envoys to the Swiss Capital.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DENIAL

Reports That Peace Efforts Are Being Encouraged Declared to be "Pure Inventions."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The news of the visit of Prince von Bülow, the ex-Imperial Chancellor, to Switzerland and the further news that he is about to visit Spain have naturally led to reports that he is acting as a dove sent by the imperial Noah to ascertain whether at this time the German military successes would not justify negotiations for peace.

This, according to information here, is more urgently needed by the Central Empires than by the Entente Allies. Notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken by the Central Empires to prevent the outside world from becoming aware of the gravity of their internal conditions, it is known that they lack many of the necessities of life, such as milk, petroleum, leather, grease, cotton, and rubber. In Austria and Germany the Winter is looked forward to with dread by the great masses of the people, who fear more privations and hardships than they already suffer.

It is pointed out that Berne is becoming increasingly important as a political centre. There Prince von Bülow will find Mgr. Marchetti, the Papal Delegate, whose ostensible mission to arrange for the reception in Switzerland of wounded and sick prisoners has not been crowned with success, notwithstanding his seven months' residence. Many believe that his real mission is to prepare a way for the Vatican's intervention in favor of peace.

Not only Sweden but Turkey, Japan, and Bulgaria have or propose to have representatives at Berne, where the Swedish Minister, Count Albert Ehrensvärd, who was formerly at Washington, is now regarded as the most important of the representatives of the smaller neutral States, whose interests are gravely compromised by the European conflagration.

Thus, while it is impossible to estimate the value of the various rumors afloat, undoubtedly the Swiss capital is becoming a most important centre, and may have a momentous influence on the future of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Vatican emphatically contradicts the report that the Pope is disposed to act as Germany's peace intermediary. The Pope is well aware that such action would entirely alienate the Allies' sympathy toward him. If Prince von Bülow has conferred at Lucerne with Mgr. Marchotte, the Pope's envoy in Switzerland, it is solely with regard to the exchange of prisoners. A diplomat assures me that Germany has no serious intention of making peace proposals, through Spain or the United States, for the German Government knows perfectly well that peace is impossible and that no Government of the Quadruple Entente is disposed to open negotiations. The Government at Berlin derives satisfaction in spreading and giving credit to these rumors with the object of favorably impressing German public opinion and making it believe the war will soon be over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The negotiations between Prince Von Bülow and the Apostolic Delegate in Switzerland I have already described as historic in the relations between the Church and the German Empire. The aim is no longer to unite the Crown and Tiara for the purposes of suppressing heresy,

Continued on Page 4.

Whitlock to Return on Two Months' Leave, For His Health Only, Washington Says

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The State Department announced tonight that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, had received a two months' leave of absence and would return at once to the United States. It was explained that Mr. Whitlock had not been in good health and desired to return to this country to recuperate, and that there was nothing behind the announcement except the fact that Mr. Whitlock needed a rest.

Minister Whitlock, however, will make an oral report to the State Department regarding his relation to the Cavell case and conditions in Belgium. It will be recalled that mention of Mr. Whitlock's illness was made in the Whitlock-Gibson correspondence. In that correspondence, as made public by the British Government on Oct. 21, was the following note from Minister Whitlock to Governor von der Lancken:

My Dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her.

Yours truly,
BRAND WHITLOCK.

Minister Whitlock's decision to return home, he advised the department, was in pursuance of orders from his physicians. Officials had known of his ill-health for some time, and several weeks ago he was instructed to leave Belgium whenever his condition required it.

Secretary Lansing tonight issued the following statement:

"There is nothing political in the fact that Mr. Whitlock is coming home on leave of absence. There is no connection between this fact and the case of Miss Edith Cavell. The department has known for two months that Mr. Whitlock was in ill-health and that his physician advised that he take a rest. He was therefore given the leave of absence, and solely for the purpose stated in the announcement by the department this evening."

The Minister leaves Belgium with the highest commendation of the Washington Government, his record being regarded here as one of the most brilliant made by any of the American diplomatic officers abroad.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 3.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, the United States Minister to the Netherlands, questioned regarding the rumor published here that the German Government had requested the recall of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, said: "It is absolutely untrue that Minister Whitlock has been recalled from Brussels," and added that if he went home it would be simply for the sake of his health.

VILLA IN RETREAT FROM AGUA PRIETA

Rebel Chief Gives Up Attack on Carranza Town After Having 336 Men Killed.

NOW LOOKING FOR SUPPLIES

Expected Either to Move on Guaymas or to Set Trap for General Calles at Naco.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Failing in his attack upon the Carranza town of Agua Prieta, and suffering from a lack of food, water, and military supplies, General Francisco Villa retreated from the border city today and tonight is reported as occupying Naco, where he expects to obtain supplies, and then either to move south in Sonora to attack Guaymas or to entice General Calles from Agua Prieta to Naco, where Villa might stand a better chance of victory.

The Villa army began early today moving away from Agua Prieta toward Naco, and tonight that town reported 500 Villa troops already had reached that point. Approximately 4,000 others were reported by train passengers as having been seen along the road leading toward Naco.

It is known that Villa agents have been endeavoring to purchase much needed supplies of flour and corn, and preparations have been made at Naco to take care of those wounded in Monday's fight around Agua Prieta.

On the other hand, General Calles's scouts report that the main body of Villa's army, reinforced during the day by an unknown number of men from the east, is still within a few miles of Agua Prieta, while the forces of General Urbalejo, the Yaqui Chieftain, numbering about 1,500 are still farther in. Villa has succeeded in getting near to a water supply at Calladones and Anavacachi Pass, and limited food supplies have also reached him. All day long, too, wagon trains, loaded with supplies of ammunition, have been passing from the east.

A part of General Calles's cavalry force, which was sent southeast to harass the retreating Villa forces, was driven in by brisk small arms fire and a series of shells from a Villa gun posted east of Agua Prieta.

Major Louis Block of General Calles's staff, announced that 1,000 cavalry with ten machine guns and some mountain guns would be sent at once to harass the Villa columns. The cavalry, Block said, would be followed by 1,000 infantry.

Every preparation was made in Agua Prieta today for another attack. General Funston, commanding the American forces, posted troops late today at vantage points in Douglas and moved them away from the border. Two or three companies of infantry were sent to Naco during the day as a precaution.

A brief interview between General Funston and General Villa took place yesterday over the barbed-wire fence marking the international line, a short distance from Agua Prieta. Villa assured General Funston that he wished to avoid bringing American troops into the conflict. General Villa was said to have been told that another situation like that of Monday night, when hundreds of bullets struck on the American side and one American soldier was fatally wounded and several others slightly hurt, would result in serious consequences for Villa and his army.

That Villa's determination to withdraw was sudden was shown by the fact his gun lieutenants in command of rapid firers on the right wing took nothing with their guns with them. Large quantities of ammunition in cases were left in emplacements.

A body of Villa infantry, estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,500 men, marched through Gallardo Pass and swung to the southwest to join the retiring main army.

American army officers are somewhat mystified at Villa's movement. Some believed it was his intention to withdraw from the Agua Prieta field altogether and march southwest to attack a large body of Carranza troops reported to be coming from that direction.

Villa dead left on the field totaled 336. Two hundred were counted lying west of Agua Prieta, and 136 to the east. Calles's dead were 125 and his wounded 76.

Villa soldiers who came to the border pleading for food and water said General San Ramon, a former Zapatista, was killed Monday at a water hole southwest of Agua Prieta.

Villa troops camped there today, after being unsuccessfully attacked by the Calles cavalry detachment.

Members of the Villa party are famished and though United States soldiers are strictly forbidden to give them food or water, many Mexicans rejoined their former comrades with pails of both food and water, while the Americans turned their backs.

Agua Prieta officials reported that 300 Villa cavalry are negotiating for their surrender to Calles.

Four Villa soldiers, part of a skirmish line that lay all day yesterday in the brush within three-quarters of a mile of the wire entanglements guarding Agua Prieta, started for the Carranza lines at dawn waving white flags. One of them jumped the wire fence guarding the boundary line, and was promptly arrested by American soldiers and taken

Continued on Page 7.

FIRE ON SUGAR SHIP; ARSON SUSPECTED

8,564 Bags of Cargo Destroyed in Hold of the Euterpe, in the Erie Basin.

HOLD IS SEETHING FURNACE

Flames Start in Several Places as If from Bombs—Engaged in Trade with Allies.

In seven or eight places among the tightly packed bags of sugar in the hold of the Euterpe, a British steamship made fast to Long Dock in Erie Basin, flames appeared simultaneously early yesterday evening. They began to eat up through the 8,564 bags of sugar with which Hold No. 1 was already loaded, until the smoke they gave off caught the eye of a seaman.

He rushed to the open hatch through which the sugar lightermen had emerged from their loading only a few moments before, saw that fires were burning in widely separated parts of the hold, and, thinking of bombs and a possible explosion, raised an alarm. Capt. Alfred Smith and all his officers and crew raced for the deck from their cabins and the foc'sle. A hand went scurrying down the Long Dock to the quarters of the Union Sulphur Company, there to telephone an alarm for the firemen, while Captain Smith and his crew set to work with their own pumps and hose.

The ship's fire equipment was inadequate. Nearer and nearer to one another the separate blazes reached out until they met and spread over the closely packed bags, a surface of jumping twisting flames, like the coating of live heat over an engine's firebox.

The Euterpe's siren was whistling a call for help now, and to the steamship went men from other craft and from the works ashore. For the firemen it was a long haul out over the piers to the ship's side, and the whole of hold No. 1 was roaring with flames when the first line of the regular firemen was dragged aboard.

But down through the harbor, meantime, to the Erie Basin, had steamed the fireboats Seth Low and New Yorker, and presently a dozen streams of water were playing down into the furnace of blazing sugar. The stuff gave off smoke in sickening clouds. Each instant the firemen and the ship's company, whose members stuck to their posts, dreaded an explosion which would lift the deck from the Euterpe. But none came. The streams of water played continuously, and at last the fire died down.

It had been confined to Hold No. 1, but it had destroyed all the sugar that had packed it more than one-third full. The steamship men estimated the loss at $25,000 to the cargo and $1,000 to the ship, all of which, they said, would fall on the British Government, as the ship was under contract to it to carry 2,000 tons of sugar to England.

Detectives from Brooklyn Police Headquarters and Fire Marshal Brophy went to the ship and learned from Captain Smith that the loaders had departed only a few moments before the fire was discovered, that the blazes had started far below the surface of the tightly packed sugar bags and that the separate blazes could scarcely have started from spontaneous combustion or from any other natural cause.

Captain Smith said there had been no trouble aboard, and he had had no reason to look for a fire. His vessel is owned by the Calliope Steamship Company, Limited, of which Scaramanga Brothers of 17 Union Hall Street, London, England, are agents and managers. The Euterpe, known among seamen as a tramp steamship since she followed no regular route, of late had been carrying provisions for the Allies between this country and Europe, said Captain Smith. She had made two trips from this port to Bordeaux with grain, and six weeks ago carried a cargo of coal from Baltimore to Marseilles. She arrived, in ballast, from that port on last Monday, under charter to the British Government and began at once to load with sugar. She was scheduled to sail on Saturday.

Although they at first had declared as due to spontaneous combustion the fire which destroyed more than $100,000 worth of cotton on Tuesday night in the warehouses of the New York Dock Company in Reid Street, the police last night were inclined to see some connection between this fire and what they were forced to regard as the incendiary attack on the Euterpe's cargo. The cotton blaze was in a plant less than half a mile from the pier to which the Euterpe was made fast and any one sufficiently familiar with the lie of the land to have started the first fire might well have caused the second.

There was a belief among the investigators that the ship's fire might have been started by fire bombs such as had been found on many ships in the last few months. These would cause no detonation nor concussion, but at the appointed time, would begin simply to smoulder and to ignite anything packed near them. If such bombs caused last night's fire, they were set off prematurely, the police believed.

THE FLAMINGO, 9.15 A. M.
via Pa. R.R. and Seaboard Air Line Ry. Best through service to Florida and Cuba. Inq. 1184 Broadway—Adv.

CONSTITUTION BEATEN BY 460,000; SUFFRAGE LOST NEW YORK BY 200,000, PENNSYLVANIA BY ONLY 54,000 VOTES

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

County.	Vote For.	Vote Against.	Majority For.	Majority Against.	Districts Missing.
Albany	11,794	21,845	....	10,051	....
Allegany	2,534	5,501	....	2,967	....
Bronx	11,692	60,418	....	48,726	....
Broome	5,153	8,954	....	3,801	....
Cattaraugus	3,776	7,859	....	4,083	....
Cayuga	4,010	6,875	....	2,865	3
Chautauqua	7,694	9,097	....	1,403	....
Chemung	4,579	6,730	....	2,151	....
Chenango	....	....	....	....	39
Clinton	1,852	3,370	....	1,518	1
Columbia	1,275	4,728	....	3,453	....
Cortland	2,080	3,148	....	1,068	....
Delaware	2,175	7,080	....	4,905	....
Dutchess	....	....	....	....	71
Erie	32,174	12,530	19,644	....	73
Essex	2,317	3,481	....	1,164	....
Franklin	1,613	3,291	....	1,678	....
Fulton	....	....	....	....	42
Genesee	2,735	3,846	....	1,111	....
Greene	2,187	2,670	....	483	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	11
Herkimer	1,122	823	299	....	39
Jefferson	3,878	9,530	....	5,652	....
Kings	44,478	154,634	....	110,156	....
Lewis	781	2,397	....	1,616	15
Livingston	2,344	3,845	....	1,501	....
Madison	2,943	7,454	....	4,511	....
Monroe	26,597	28,671	....	2,074	....
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	43
Nassau	5,652	9,258	....	3,606	....
New York	49,335	149,537	....	100,202	....
Niagara	2,382	3,152	....	770	47
Oneida	....	....	....	....	117
Onondaga	13,779	17,462	....	3,683	22
Ontario	3,333	4,665	....	1,332	14
Orange	3,108	7,102	....	3,994	....
Orleans	2,087	3,071	....	984	....
Oswego	4,971	6,738	....	1,767	....
Otsego	1,854	4,648	....	2,794	....
Putnam	763	1,633	....	870	....
Queens	8,804	43,752	....	34,948	....
Rensselaer	7,666	14,505	....	6,839	....
Richmond	3,090	9,853	....	6,763	....
Rockland	....	....	....	....	38
St. Lawrence	4,226	5,860	....	1,634	....
Saratoga	3,095	6,494	....	3,399	....
Schenectady	4,500	8,600	....	4,100	10
Schoharie	1,206	3,468	....	1,262	....
Schuyler	939	2,191	....	1,252	....
Seneca	1,997	3,424	....	1,427	....
Steuben	7,800	6,200	1,600	....	....
Suffolk	4,055	10,034	....	5,979	....
Sullivan	1,226	5,424	....	4,198	....
Tioga	961	2,674	....	1,713	8
Tompkins	....	....	....	....	34
Ulster	3,959	8,513	....	4,554	....
Warren	1,513	3,813	....	2,300	2
Washington	3,370	5,500	....	2,130	....
Wayne	2,631	6,172	....	3,541	....
Westchester	23,800	27,600	....	3,800	....
Wyoming	2,104	3,831	....	1,727	....
Yates	840	2,357	....	1,517	4
Totals	356,829	766,308	21,543	431,022	633
Majority against Constitution				409,479	

Estimating the 633 Election Districts from which returns are missing, the majority against the new Constitution will be about 460,000.

DEMOCRATS SEE BULL MOOSE DRIFT

Election Results, Committee Finds, Show Gain from Progressives.

BAY STATE VOTE A RECORD

Maryland Won from the Republicans and Kentucky Victory Encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—This statement was issued tonight from the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee:

"The results yesterday show that, while the Republicans and Bull Moose have gotten together in some States, the Democracy has made large gains from the Progressive ranks. This is notably true in Massachusetts, from which State the first official returns are available. The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Governor Walsh, made a wonderful race. He polled the largest vote ever given a Democrat in the State, while Mr. McCall, the Republican candidate, ran away behind the normal Republican vote given party nominees in recent years. The boast of the Republicans in Massachusetts that they would carry the State by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority remains unfulfilled.

"The total vote given Walsh yesterday was 229,312, while McCall received 235,918 votes. The vote for Governor Walsh was nearly 20,000 greater than that he received two years ago and 37,000 more than he received in 1912. President Wilson received only 173,400 votes, as against 298,175 for Taft and Roosevelt. Taft received 265,966 votes in 1908, which is 30,000 more than the vote given McCall yesterday.

"In this connection the important fact should not be overlooked that Massachusetts is one of the old-line Republican States. It has elected Republican Legislatures and Republican United States Senators for generations. The Democratic Party, which has always been the minority party, is stronger in the State today than it has ever been before.

"There were three State elections yesterday where Governors were chosen. The Democrats elected their State ticket in two of these three States. While they lost the Governorship in Massachusetts, a heretofore strong Republican State, they elected a Democrat to replace the present Republican Governor in Maryland. In Kentucky the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor, Hon. A. O. Stanley, whose election was opposed by a number of Republican spellbinders of national reputation, including former Vice President Fairbanks.

"The fine victories in two of these closely contested States, and the very remarkable race made by the party leader in the other is highly gratifying to the national Democracy, for all of these States have been in the Republican fold during the last few years. Maryland now has a Republican Governor, who is displaced by a Democrat; Massachusetts has given its electoral vote to every Republican Presidential candidate in recent years until the election of President Wilson, and less than four years ago Kentucky had a Republican Governor.

"The results yesterday are full of encouragement to Democrats, demonstrating conclusively that it is the constructive and gaining party, while the

Continued on Page 2.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT SEEN IN STATE VOTE

Old Guard Counties Showed Big Majorities Against the Constitution.

JEALOUS OF CITY CONTROL

Up-State Leaders Predict a Battle at Fall Primaries with 'Federal Crowd' of Convention.

In the big vote cast against the revised Constitution in strong Republican districts up-State which are under "Old Guard" leadership some Republican leaders here see an indication of a coming conflict which may split the Republican Party in this State wide open. The primaries next Fall may bring the fight to a head.

Whether it will be a straight-out struggle for control of the Republican organization or whether that aim will be cloaked behind some convenient issue, such as a Gubernatorial nomination, no one is prepared to say just yet.

With William Barnes ostensibly out of State politics there are yet many Republican leaders who profess to see his hand in recent events which foreshadowed the coming battle for control. In the primary fights in Erie and in the adjoining Chautauqua-Cattaraugus-Allegany district directed against Fred Greiner and Congressman Charles M. Hamilton these leaders held Mr. Barnes responsible for their troubles. Greiner, an anti-Barnes man, won out, but only by the narrow majority of 2,500 in Erie. Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, who got his nomination largely through the influence of Mr. Barnes, led the fight in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany, but Hamilton won.

Just what the line-up in the coming struggle will be is not at all certain. Some of the up-State leaders would like to make it a fight of the country against the City of New York, ever a popular rallying cry with the up-State Republicans. It is unlikely, however, that they will be able to bring about any such alignment. The New York County Republican organization has many allies up-State.

The up-State reactionaries have their allies among the New York City Republicans, too. Chief of these is the Republican organization in Kings, where Jacob Livingston is the nominal leader but Controller Eugene M. Travis the real power just now. The Livingston forces always stood with Barnes when a fight was on and may be expected to stand with the up-State reactionaries in any conflict to come.

Many influential Republican leaders up-State from THE TIMES reporter talked recently freely admitting that they could not see how a fight could be averted. They said the Constitutional Convention which brought into the limelight almost exclusively prominent Republicans from New York City, such as Elihu Root, ex-U. S. Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, and others, while up-State Republicans of calibre were crowded into the background, furnished the immediate provocation for hostilities.

"The qestion of whether the Republican organization in this State is to be controlled by the Republican leaders in New York City, where the Republican Party is in the minority, or by the leaders up-State, where Republican majorities come from, must be settled without much delay for the peace and welfare of the party," said one of the up-State

Continued on Page 2.

BAY STATE MARGIN 127,650

Suffragists' Sole Comfort in Returns from Penrose Bailiwick.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION VOTE

Up-State Republican Counties Vied with Democratic Districts to Defeat It.

MAYOR ON TAMMANY VICTORY

Finds the Reason for It in Direct State Tax—Republicans Contradict Him.

Steadily climbing majorities against the revised Constitution were the main feature of such belated returns as came in yesterday from Tuesday's election. On the basis of the returns available on Tuesday night the probable adverse majority was estimated at 375,000. The more complete returns at hand last night indicated that it would be 460,000, or possibly in excess of that figure when all districts have been heard from. This is probably the biggest majority rolled up in any State against any man or measure in the history of this country.

In only three counties did the Constitution receive a majority to cheer the hearts of those who had labored so arduously through the long Summer months to evolve it. The Republican counties up-State seemed engaged in determined rivalry with the Democratic counties where the dominant party was out in the open to beat the Constitution for the honor of rolling up the biggest majorities.

Some Republican leaders in this city were inclined to regard the big vote against the Constitution, which had been indorsed by the Republican State Committee, as a deliberate slap at the so-called "Federal Crowd," headed by Elihu Root, which dominated the Constitutional Convention and was responsible for writing into the Constitution reforms distasteful to the old line Republican leaders up-State. The general opinion among Republicans was that the "black eye" administered to the Constitution and its makers would definitely eliminate Mr. Root as a possible candidate for the next Presidential nomination.

Comfort for Suffrage.

To the woman suffragists, however, though they had suffered defeat in all the three Eastern States where suffrage had been put to the test at the polls, the day was not entirely devoid of cheering developments. With more complete returns from Pennsylvania, where the advocates of the enfranchisement of women had made a determined fight against formidable odds, the more complete returns available last night indicated that the estimate of an adverse majority of 125,000, made on the basis of Tuesday night's returns, was excessive. The indications from the fuller returns of last night were that the suffragist defeat in the Keystone State might be modified to a majority of only about 50,000 against the amendment.

In this State and in Massachusetts late returns do not materially affect the final result as forecast in Tuesday night's returns. Here is the probable result in the three States which were the suffragist battleground on Tuesday:

New York	200,000
Massachusetts	127,650
Pennsylvania	54,000

In this State the woman suffrage amendment actually carried seven counties—Broome, Chautauqua, Cortland, Delaware, Nassau, Schenectady, and Tompkins.

Suffrage leaders in this city declared that far from being discouraged over the result they were as pleased as it was possible to be in the midst of defeat. They estimated that out of an aggregate of approximately 2,400,000 votes cast on suffrage in the tri-State contest more than 1,000,000 had carried an affirmative answer to their demand for the ballot.

Republican Consolations.

The Republican leaders in this city when they took an inventory of losses and gains in Tuesday's election found some ground for encouragement, too, despite Tammany's sweeping victory in New York County. In New York County the election of Supreme Court Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, Finch, and Tierney, on whom both parties had united, carried some comfort to the Republicans, for two of that number, Justices Clarke and Finch, were of the Republican faith. In Brooklyn, the election of Justice Stephen Callaghan and the re-election of District Attorney James C. Cropsey, in the estimate of the Republicans, made up for the loss of the Register's office, to which the Democrats re-elected the present incumbent, O'Loughlin.

Mayor Mitchel, in a statement made yesterday, ascribed the Tammany victory in New York County to the direct tax imposed by the present Legislature which placed added burdens on taxpayers of this city. The Republican leaders generally took exception to this construction of the Tammany victory. They pointed out that the taxpayers' resentment would have found vent against the Republican lawmakers who voted for the direct tax, and the Republicans in this city lost only four out of seventeen seats in the Assembly. The overturn of the Fusion majority in the Board of Aldermen, they insisted on the other hand, indicated some resentment on the part of the voters against the city administration.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of Republican National Committee, in a statement made public last night, in-

Continued on Page 2.

terpreted the results of the election in this State, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania as a sign that the Wilson Administration was not in high favor a sign, in fact, of popular displeasure with the Wilson Administration.

The fact that former Congressman Samuel W. McCall had made his winning fight for the Governorship in Massachusetts and William S. Bennet had been elected to Congress from the normally Democratic Twenty-third District in this state on the tariff issue, Mr. Hilles insisted, was an indication that the country was well disposed toward the Republican doctrine of protection.

No comment on the outcome of the election yesterday was forthcoming from the White House. Friends of President Wilson, however, maintained that the elections had shown nothing to indicate that, with strong leadership, the Democratic Party would not be triumphant in the Presidential contest next year.

The Democratic National Committee, in a statement commenting on the result in Massachusetts, pointed out that the McCall victory was merely a normal development in a strongly Republican State, and that the McCall majority was below the normal Republican majority in Massachusetts, while the vote of Governor Walsh was in excess of the normal Democratic vote, indicating that the member of Progressives in Massachusetts flocking to the Democratic banners was greater than that returning to the Republican fold.

Stanley Elected in Kentucky.

The Southern States where elections were held, according to latest returns, rolled up their normal Democratic majorities. In Kentucky the Republicans gained eleven seats in the Legislature, which, nevertheless, will remain Democratic by a majority of eighty on a joint ballot. Augustus O. Stanley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, according to the latest returns, appears to have won by a majority exceeding 4,000.

On the face of the late election returns last night, Emerson C. Harrington, the Democratic candidate, was elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of 3,200. The returns were not complete and the Republicans had not given up hope that, with all districts heard from, Weller, their candidate, might be in the lead.

SUFFRAGE VOTE BIG IN PENNSYLVANIA

Majority Against Amendment Estimated at Over 50,000 With 45,000 Conceded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage in Pennsylvania was defeated by more than 50,000 according to returns received up to a late hour tonight. The total is not expected to reach 55,000. About 25 per cent. of the election districts are said to be heard from. It is believed that more than 500,000 men favored the proposed suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. Figures so far received show a total vote of 260,547 for votes for women, and 316,053 against. Philadelphia cast 41,000 majority against suffrage.

Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh, was carried for the suffrage cause by a small majority. Between twenty-five and forty of the sixty-seven counties are in the postage column. Latest news gave great encouragement to the suffragists and for a time today they believed they had a chance to carry the State against Philadelphia's big anti-suffrage vote. Tonight, however, when more complete figures were in hand, the suffragist leaders conceded defeat by 45,000.

Two of the big antnracite counties, Luserne and Lackawanna, which include the cities of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, were carried by the suffragists. Berks, Lebanon, and Lehigh Counties, where there is a large population of Pennsylvania Germans, polled a large vote against the amendment. Mainly purely agricultural counties were carried for the amendment. Some of the populous counties in western Pennsylvania also gave suffrage a big vote.

The returns received leave no doubt that suffrage was defeated by the great majorities cast in a small number of counties, and not by a general rejection of the proposition by the voters of the State at large. Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, and Lehigh rejected suffrage by majorities out of all proportion to the figures from other sections. In the other counties which returned anti-suffrage margins the majorities are slight.

The result is a complete surprise, and by many is considered to be conclusive evidence that woman suffrage is driving ahead to a sure and early realization in the state of Pennsylvania. The anti-suffrage majorities in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York Counties total nearly 55,000, while the majority in the entire State is not expected to reach that figure. The suffrage campaigners will now try to convert these counties and the few others where the majorities were two to one. This done, they expect to win Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frank M. Roussing, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, who tonight conceded the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment by 45,000 votes, said the opponents of the amendment concentrated efforts in Philadelphia, Berks, Lancaster and other counties, but they have "only managed to postpone woman suffrage a few years.

"From our standpoint," she said, "the fight has been well worth while. We have shown conclusively that there is no apathy on the subject in Pennsylvania, and that in at least thirty counties in the State—the thirty we carried—the majority of the men believe in political justice for woman. We thank these men for their splendid support, and we ask them to continue this support when the amendment comes up again in 1920. Our campaign for the next amendment is already under way. Our organization will be developed and strengthened."

Suffrage supporters tonight at the Academy of Music, jubilant over the big vote cast, adopted a new slogan, "blocked, but not beaten," and began anew their fight. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National President, was present with a fresh message of encouragement.

"We have not lost," she said. "No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. Every vote given for suffrage was a victory for our cause. The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a King to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory, and we are going after that ninth man."

Dr. Scott Nearing congratulated the women on their struggle.

THE SUFFRAGE VOTE.

NEW YORK.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Albany	12,178	22,491	.....	10,313
Allegany	3,816	4,395	.....	579
Bronx	34,394	41,007	.....	6,613
Broome	7,853	7,297	556	.....
Cattaraugus	5,262	6,259	.....	997
Cayuga	4,030	5,257	.....	1,227
Chautauqua	9,423	6,778	2,645	.....
Chemung	6,267	5,975	292	.....
Chenango	2,936	3,273	.....	337
Clinton	2,591	4,010	.....	1,419
Columbia	1,815	5,125	.....	3,310
Cortland	3,160	3,065	95	.....
Delaware	3,093	2,957	136	.....
Dutchess	5,904	9,300	.....	3,396
Erie	25,123	34,340	.....	9,217
Essex	2,853	3,409	.....	556
Franklin	2,090	3,085	.....	995
Fulton	1,954	1,957	.....	3
Genesee	2,993	3,487	.....	494
Greene	2,026	2,437	.....	411
Hamilton	29	44	.....	15
Herkimer	2,008	2,395	.....	387
Jefferson	5,580	9,389	.....	3,809
Kings	84,546	123,230	.....	38,684
Lewis	890	2,248	.....	1,358
Livingston	2,320	3,934	.....	1,614
Madison	3,883	5,305	.....	1,522
Monroe	15,413	22,496	.....	7,083
Montgomery	2,700	3,900	.....	1,200
Nassau	6,877	8,338	.....	1,461
New York	87,762	118,318	.....	30,556
Niagara	5,103	7,879	.....	2,776
Oneida	5,916	10,372	.....	4,356
Onondaga	16,017	18,270	.....	2,253
Ontario	3,063	5,075	.....	2,012
Orange	6,428	8,414	.....	1,986
Orleans	2,301	3,201	.....	900
Oswego	5,410	5,944	.....	534
Otsego	3,740	5,138	.....	1,398
Putnam	1,134	1,303	.....	169
Queens	21,173	33,213	.....	12,040
Rensselaer	6,367	10,924	.....	4,557
Richmond	5,960	7,447	.....	1,487
Rockland	3,500	4,000	.....	500
St. Lawrence	5,581	7,201	.....	1,620
Saratoga	4,258	6,386	.....	2,128
Schenectady	7,320	5,523	1,797	.....
Schoharie	1,651	3,189	.....	1,538
Schuyler	1,401	1,806	.....	405
Seneca	2,153	3,324	.....	1,171
Steuben	5,627	6,591	.....	864
Suffolk	5,939	7,027	.....	1,748
Sullivan	2,295	4,713	.....	2,418
Tioga	1,943	2,577	.....	634
Tompkins	3,272	3,156	116	.....
Ulster	5,023	10,090	.....	5,067
Warren	2,122	4,096	.....	1,974
Washington	3,025	3,850	.....	825
Wayne	1,438	4,315	.....	2,877
Westchester	20,400	25,900	.....	5,500
Wyoming	2,709	3,904	.....	1,195
Yates	1,100	2,200	.....	1,100
Totals	514,198	702,049	5,737	193,588

Majority against suffrage.....187,851

Estimating the 359 districts from which returns are missing, the majority against suffrage in New York State is 200,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Barnstable	1,105	2,598	.....	1,493
Berkshire	6,510	9,911	.....	3,401
Bristol	12,199	23,406	.....	11,207
Dukes	201	532	.....	331
Essex	21,179	38,900	.....	17,721
Franklin	2,312	4,091	.....	1,779
Hampden	11,198	17,122	.....	5,924
Hampshire	2,532	6,403	.....	3,871
Middlesex	30,354	61,073	.....	24,719
Nantucket	101	404	.....	303
Norfolk	10,708	17,716	.....	6,948
Plymouth	7,379	14,236	.....	6,857
Suffolk	35,198	59,108	.....	23,910
Worcester	17,469	36,655	.....	19,186
Totals	164,595	292,155	.....	127,650

Majority against suffrage.....127,650

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTY.	VOTE CAST. For.	Against.	MAJORITY. For.	Against.
Adams	1,040	2,484	.....	1,444
Allegheny	43,780	41,748	2,032	.....
Armstrong	2,450	1,966	484	.....
Bedford	592	1,571	.....	979
Berks	5,761	10,816	.....	5,055
Blair	1,940	1,344	596	.....
Bradford	4,005	1,838	2,167	.....
Butler	3,310	2,510	800	.....
Cambria	4,495	3,931	564	.....
Carbon	2,400	2,699	.....	299
Clarion	1,849	1,329	520	.....
Clinton	1,017	862	155	.....
Columbia	2,373	2,638	.....	265
Cumberland	2,135	3,819	.....	1,684
Dauphin	6,726	8,721	2,005	.....
Delaware	8,110	9,383	.....	1,273
Elk	1,283	2,216	.....	933
Erie	8,312	3,890	4,422	.....
Fayette	3,611	30,023	618	.....
Forest	645	252	393	.....
Franklin	2,325	2,583	.....	258
Fulton	450	905	.....	455
Greene	1,695	2,065	.....	370
Huntingdon	2,002	1,546	456	.....
Jefferson	1,190	632	558	.....
Juniata	404	1,006	.....	602
Lackawanna	10,158	7,556	2,602	.....
Lancaster	6,529	13,156	.....	6,627
Lawrence	3,609	2,021	1,588	.....
Lebanon	1,452	3,931	.....	2,479
Lehigh	2,000	6,000	.....	4,000
Luzerne	689	499	190	.....
Lycoming	3,410	3,911	.....	501
Mercer	403	336	67	.....
Mifflin	1,129	1,577	.....	448
Monroe	563	883	.....	320
Montgomery	8,478	12,006	.....	3,528
Montour	708	973	.....	265
McKean	2,025	911	1,714	.....
Northampton	3,887	7,012	.....	3,125
Northumberland	9,328	8,267	1,061	.....
Philadelphia	72,179	113,415	.....	41,236
Pike	336	408	.....	72
Potter	186	145	41	.....
Schuylkill	3,988	4,140	.....	152
Somerset	1,557	2,173	.....	666
Snyder	595	1,667	.....	1,072
Susquehanna	2,689	1,416	1,273	.....
Union	641	1,670	.....	929
Venango	3,453	1,219	2,234	.....
Washington	5,879	4,347	1,532	.....
Warren	1,002	517	485	.....
Wayne	1,748	1,245	503	.....
Westmoreland	9,880	8,738	1,142	.....
Wyoming	947	833	114	.....
York	4,982	10,928	.....	5,946
Totals	284,310	338,330	27,708	81,728

Majority against suffrage.....54,020

THE CITY VOTE.

Majority Against Suffrage, 89,372: Against Constitution, 300,795.

Here are the revised figures on the city vote in detail:

SUFFRAGE.

Borough.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manhattan	87,762	118,318	30,556
Bronx	34,394	41,007	6,613
Brooklyn	84,546	123,230	38,684
Queens	21,173	33,213	12,040
Richmond	5,968	7,447	1,479
Total	233,843	323,215	89,372

Manhattan.

A.D.	Yes.	No.	Majority For.	Against.
1	1,123	2,577	..	1,454
2	1,890	3,272	..	1,382
3	1,895	2,973	..	1,078
4	2,158	2,379	..	221
5	1,528	3,008	..	1,480
6	2,608	2,610	88	..
7	1,903	2,955	..	1,052
8	2,392	2,456	..	64
9	1,450	2,449	..	999
10	2,288	2,869	..	581
11	2,084	3,084	..	1,000
12	1,984	2,869	..	885
13	1,701	2,749	..	1,048
14	1,804	3,508	..	1,704
15	3,892	5,288	..	1,396
16	3,850	4,809	..	1,701
17	3,850	4,899	..	1,049
18	2,303	3,859	..	1,556
19	5,840	6,305	..	459
20	2,277	3,207	..	930
21	2,590	5,221	..	991
22	2,288	4,679	..	2,391
23	11,337	12,162	..	825
24	1,901	2,671	..	770
25	1,942	3,215	..	273
26	5,877	5,807	70	.....
27	2,321	2,916	..	595
28	1,535	2,580	..	1,045
29	2,936	4,310	..	1,374
30 (Part)	2,484	4,307	..	1,823
31	4,781	4,849	..	68
Total	87,762	118,318	158	30,714

Bronx.

A.D.	Yes.	No.	Majority For.	Against.
30 (Part)	1,006	1,373	..	367
32	9,747	12,047	..	2,300
33	4,020	5,809	..	1,789
34	11,279	11,126	153	.....
35	8,336	10,652	..	2,316
Total	34,394	41,007	153	6,706

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
1	2,588	3,736	1,148
2	1,345	2,369	1,024
3	1,481	2,043	562
4	2,047	4,305	1,358
5	3,878	5,914	2,036
6	3,220	3,920	700
7	2,069	4,085	2,016
8	3,717	5,098	1,891
9	6,869	8,266	1,397
10	3,352	4,829	1,477
11	3,075	4,097	1,022
12	4,547	6,425	1,878
13	3,729	5,837	2,108
14	1,976	2,957	981
15	2,166	4,185	1,989
16	8,285	9,719	1,434
17	5,708	6,686	918
18	8,849	10,857	2,008
19	1,752	4,363	2,611
20	2,725	5,524	2,799
21	2,030	2,412	382
22	7,078	11,978	4,900
23	6,140	7,512	1,372
Total	84,546	123,230	38,684

Queens.

A. D.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
1	3,529	6,129	2,600
2	4,102	6,097	1,995
3	6,340	12,073	5,724
4	7,200	8,921	1,721
Total	21,173	33,213	12,040

Richmond.

A. D.	For.	Against.	Majority Against.
1	5,968	7,447	1,479

CONSTITUTION.

Borough.	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manhattan	49,335	149,537	100,202
Bronx	11,092	60,418	48,726
Brooklyn	44,476	154,634	110,158
Queens	8,804	43,752	34,948
Richmond	3,090	9,853	6,763
Total	117,390	418,194	300,795

MANHATTAN.

District Attorney.

Perkins, (Rep.)			71,811
Swann, (Dem.)			109,110
Moss, (Am., Prog.)			22,991

Swann's plurality, 37,299.

Sheriff.

Bowers, (Rep., Am.)		72,412
Smith, (Dem., I. L.)		119,750
Halpin, (Prog.)		5,106

Smith's plurality, 47,308.

Supreme Court.

First District, (elected, unopposed.)—Clarke, (Rep.); Greenbaum, (Rep.); Finch, (Rep.); Delehanty, (Dem.); Shearn, (Dem.); Tierney, (Dem.)

City Court.

Elected, unopposed.—Lorenz Zeller, (Dem.)

Municipal Court.

Eighth District.—Medalie, (R., P.), 5,423; Cowan, (D.), 5,701; Cuvillier, 947. Cowan's plurality, 278.

Ninth District.—Lauer, (R., P.), 6,213; Ritchie, (D.), 4,184. Lauer's majority, 2,029.

Congress.

Twenty-third District.—Bennet, (R.), 20,926; Healey, (Dem.), 20,219. Bennet's majority, 707.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Cropsey, (Rep.), 116,479; Nash, (Dem.), 87,277. Cropsey's plurality, 29,202.

SHERIFF.—Schnitzspan, (Rep.), 93,554; Riegelman, (Dem.), 98,062; Schomberg, (Prog.), 8,347. Riegelman's plurality, 4,508.

COUNTY CLERK.—Devoy, (Rep.), 100,067; Kelly, (Dem.), 103,414. Kelly's plurality, 2,747.

REGISTER.—MacCrate, (Rep.), 95,389; O'Laughlin, (Dem.), 103,702. O'Laughlin's plurality, 8,313.

SUPREME COURT, (SECOND DISTRICT.)

Boroughs.	Callaghan, (R.)	Fitzgerald, (D.)	Bacon, (A.)
Brooklyn	103,849	97,164	8,230
Queens	21,922	21,303	780
Richmond	4,005	4,870	128
Suffolk	10,470	5,901	....
Nassau	10,023	4,243	....
Totals	150,269	143,481	4,147

Callaghan's plurality, 6,788.

COUNTY JUDGES—May, (Dem.), 94,633; Hyde, (Dem.), 112,700; Roy, (Dem.), 106,315; Freifeld, (Rep.), 70,812; Campbell, (Rep.), 80,290; Lewis, (Rep.), 94,633; McCloa, (Jeff.), 5,817. Plurralities—May over Freifeld, 14,469; Hylan over Campbell, 35,894; Roy over Lewis, 20,025.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUSTICES.

Sixth District (long term)—Bayliss, (Rep.), 19,273; Redmond, (Dem.), 19,260. Bayliss's plurality, 23. Short term: Doughty, (Rep.), 19,545; Fuller, (Dem.), 18,969. Doughty's plurality, 576.

Seventh District—Wilson, (Dem.), 7,199; Law, (Rep.), 7,975. Law's plurality, 776.

QUEENS.

SHERIFF—Ritter, (Dem.), 29,520; McCardell, (Rep.), 23,346. Ritter's plurality, 5,725.

COUNTY CLERK—Dujat, (Dem.), 33,412; Goetz, (Rep.), 18,816. Dujat's plurality, 14,596.

MUNICIPAL COURT — Kennedy, (Dem.), 8,885; Frey, (Rep.), 9,478; Stricker, (Pro.), 942. Kennedy's plurality, 1,907.

RICHMOND.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT — Van Name, (Dem.), 6,808; Kelfield, (Rep.), 5,175. Van Name's plurality, 4,138.

SHERIFF — Pitou, (Dem.), 9,077; Buel, (Rep.), 4,727. Pitou's plurality, 4,350.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Manhattan.

Dist.			
1—Augenthaler,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.) 1,303;
Ryan,	(Dem.,)	2,800.	Ryan's plurality, 1,497.
2—Siegel,	(Rep.,)	971;	Hamill, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,446. Hamill's plurality, 2,475.
3—Santimauro,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,008; Barra, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,855. Barra's plurality, 2,787.
4—Widdi,	(Rep.,)	705;	Schimmel, (Dem., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 2,065; Panken, (Soc.,) 1,168. Schimmel's plurality, 1,960.
5—Walker,	(Rep.,	Am.,)	1,426; McDonald, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 4,110. McDonald's plurality, 2,684.
6—Perlman,	(Rep.,	Am.,	Prog.,) 2,481; Brenner, (Dem.,) 1,958. Perlman's plurality, 2,523.
7—Gibbs,	(Rep.,)	1,320;	McElligott, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,711. McElligott's plurality, 1,391.
8—Wolfson,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Am., Prog.,) 1,882; Goodman, (Dem.,) 2,638; Karlin, (Soc.,) 1,471. Goodman's plurality, 256.
9—Weiss,	(Rep.,	Am.,)	1,048; Donohue, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,877; Sammon, (Prog.,) 386. Donohue's plurality, 839.
10—Bleecker,	(Rep.,	Am.,	Prog.,) 2,376; Friedland, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,145. Bleecker's plurality, 231.
11—Brennan,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,698; Mahony, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,208. Mahony's plurality, 2,505.
12—Totten,	(Rep.,)	871;	Kelly, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,504; Catinella, (Prog.,) 137. Kelly's plurality, 2,633.
13—Herries,	(Rep.,)	1,327;	Campbell, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,222; Bollens, (Prog.,) 186. Campbell's plurality, 1,895.
14—Leech,	(Rep.,)	1,579;	Tudor, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,797; Sheridan, (Prog.,) 250. Tudor's plurality, 2,218.
15—Ellenbogen,	(Rep.,)	5,084;	Opdyke, (Dem., I. L., Am., Prog.,) 3,502. Ellenbogen's plurality, 1,582.
16—Levy,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,802; McCue, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,880. McCue's plurality, 2,587.
17—Bourke,	(Rep.,)	3,410;	Gilroy, (Dem.,) 4,218; Donnelly, (I. L.,) 54; Young, (Prog.,) 902. Gilroy's plurality, 790.
18—Alloway,	(Rep.,	Am.,)	1,467; Goldberg, (Dem.,) 4,406; Reisberg, (I. L.,) 41. Goldberg's plurality, 2,999.
19—Walsh,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.,) 5,727; Armstrong, (Dem.,) 4,794. Walsh's plurality, 933.
20—Leder,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.,) 1,541; Aranow, (Dem.,) 3,655; Kleinman, (Prog.,) 130. Aranow's plurality, 2,114.
21—Mitchell,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Am.,) 1,847; Reilley, (Dem.,) 4,028; Bolden, (Prog.,) 1,021. Reilley's plurality, 181.
22—Waiters,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,694; Bloch, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,617. Bloch's plurality, 2,923.
23—Pinto,	(Rep.,)	9,811;	Oliver, (Dem., I. L.,) 11,176; Lind, (Am., Prog.,) 1,262. Oliver's plurality, 1,365.
24—Frankel,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,220; Kiernan, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,912. Kiernan's plurality, 1,692.
25—Marsh,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.,) 3,205; Milburn, (Dem.,) 2,912. Marsh's plurality, 293.
26—Steinberg,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.,) 2,706; Levy, (Dem.,) 2,779. Levy's plurality, 73.
27—Nickerson,	(Rep.,)	2,721;	Catchings, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,909; Schneider, (Prog.,) 147. Nickerson's plurality, 412.
28—Birnbaum,	(Rep.,	Am.,	Prog.,) 1,610; Cotillo, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,471. Cotillo's plurality, 861.
29—Bell,	(Rep.,	I. L.,)	3,532; Axtell, (Dem., Prog.,) 3,591. Axtell's plurality, 59.
30—Meyer,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Prog.,) 3,296; Gould, (Dem.,) 5,304. Gould's plurality, 1,968. (Includes Bronx.)
31—Feinberg,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	4,267; Goldstern, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,819. Goldstern's plurality, 552.

Bronx.

Dist.			
32—Muhlhan,	(Rep.,)	6,084;	Evans, (Dem., 11,040; Busse, (I. L.,) 356; Levine, (Prog.,) 978. Evans's plurality, 5,565.
33—Feige,	(Rep.,)	2,662;	Miller, (Dem., Prog.,) 5,490; Wolski, (I. L.,) 407. Miller's plurality, 2,778.
34—Henschel	(Rep.,	I. L.,)	6,840; Fertig, (Dem., Prog.,) 10,522. Fertig's plurality, 3,682.
35—Amanna,	(Rep.,	I. L.,)	4,345; Callahan, (Dem., Prog.,) 12,210. Callahan's plurality, 7,965.

Brooklyn.

Dist.			
1—McQuistion,	(R.,	I. L.,	Prob., P.,) 3,663; O'Keefe, (Dem.,) 2,962. McQuistion's plurality, 701.
2—O'Brien,	(R.,	P.,)	1,417; Gillen, (D., I. L.,) 3,416. Gillen's plurality, 2,001.
3—Demars,	(R.,	P.,)	1,535; Taylor, (D., I. L.,) 3,538. Taylor's plurality, 2,003.
4—Laughorst,	(Rep.,)	3,131;	McArdle, (D., I. L., Am.,) 5,542. McArdle's plurality, 412.
5—Milligan	(Rep.,)	5,674;	Strahl, (D., I. L., Prob., P.,) 4,284. Milligan's plurality, 1,390.
6—Shapiro,	(R.,	I. L.,	Am., P.,) 3,956; Feldman, (Dem.,) 2,461. Shapiro's plurality, 1,495.
7—Briggs,	(Rep.,	P.,)	2,167; Farrell, (D., I. L., Am.,) 4,260. Farrell's plurality, 2,193.
8—Walter	(R.,	P.,)	1,741; McKeon, (Dem.,) 3,756. McKeon's plurality, 2,014.
9—McRoberts,	(R.,	Am.,	P.,) 7,116; Burr, (D., I. L.,) 7,307. Burr's plurality, 191.
10—Ahern,	(R.,	I. L.,	P.,) 707; Beamish, (Dem.,) 3,567. Ahern's plurality, 2,107.
11—Brennan,	(R.,	P.,)	4,458; Carlin, (D., I. L.,) 3,801. Brennan's plurality, 657.
12—Simpson	(R.,	P.,)	3,761; Johnston, (D., I. L.,) 5,596. Simpson's plurality, 165.
13—Alexander,	(R.,	Am.,	P.,) 2,08; Kramer, (D., I. L.,) 3,523. Kramer's plurality, 1,265.
14—Eckerson,	(Rep.,)	1,218;	La Frens, (Dem.,) 3,110. La Frens's plurality, 1,892.
15—Twomey,	(R.,	I. L.,	P.,) 3,441; Phelan, (Dem.,) 3,187. Twomey's plurality, 254.
16—Green,	(Rep.,)	8,612;	Joseph, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 8,020. Joseph's plurality, 488.
17—Wells,	(R.,	I. L.,	P.,) 4,063; McGrath, (Dem.,) 3,054. Wells's plurality, 1,009.
18—Maerkle,	(R.,	P.,)	12,129; Kellner, (D., I. L.,) 6,631. Maerkle's plurality, 5,498.
19—Hueister,	(Rep.,)	2,484;	Bacher, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 3,293. Bacher's plurality, 809.
20—Flamman,	(R.,	P.,)	4,081; Beck, (D., I. L., Am.,) 3,994. Flammin's plurality, 87.
21—Nassler,	(R.,	Am.,)	1,557; Menhelsohn, (D., I. L., P.,) 2,058. Menhelsohn's plurality, 501.
22—Duff,	(Rep.,)	9,226;	De Young, (D., I. L., Am., P.,) 8,818. Duff's plurality, 410.
23—Martyn,	(Rep.,)	4,078;	Carey, (Dem.,) 5,200; Neuer, (Prog.,) 73; Shipiacoff, (Soc.,) 5,732. Shipiacoff's plurality, 532.

Queens.

Dist.			
1—Porter,	(Rep.,	P.,)	2,899; Nehrbauer, (D., P.,) 6,452. Nehrbauer's plurality, 3,553.
2—Dunne,	(R.,	P.,)	3,006; McGarry, (D., I. L.,) 922. McGarry's plurality, 2,826.
3—Manning,	(Rep.,)	5,480;	O'Hara, (D., I. L.,) 11,391. O'Hara's plurality, 5,906.
4—Farthel,	(Rep.,)	6,493;	Polhemus, (D., I. L., Am.,) 8,507; Meninger, (Prog.,) 983. Polhemus's plurality, 2,044.

Richmond.

Marshall, (Rep.,) 4,840; Stephens, (D., I. L., P.,) 8,863. Stephens's plurality, 4,023.

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan.

Dist.			
1—Popino,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,420; Donnelly, (Dem.,) 2,721. Donnelly's plurality, 1,292.
2—Santangelo,	(Rep.,)	906;	Stapleton, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,810. Stapleton's plurality, 2,904.
3—March,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,151; Sullivan, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,990. Sullivan's plurality, 2,809.
4—McCaffrey,	(Rep.,)	661;	Burns, (Dem., I. L., Am., P.,) 2,634; Held, (Soc.,) 1,412. Burns's plurality, 1,993.
5—Cook,	(Rep.,)	1,135;	Hannon, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 4,202. Hannon's plurality, 3,067.
6—Detsler,	(Rep.,	Am, P.,)	2,406; Silberstein, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,504. Silberstein's plurality, 98.
7—Burnside,	(Rep.,)	1,227;	Dowling, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,883; Gluck, (Prog.,) 80. Dowling's plurality, 2,656.
8—Jacobson,	1,745;	Tolk,	(Dem.,) 2,488; Cannon, (Soc.,) 1,292. Tolk's plurality, 743.
9—Cassidy,	(Rep.,	Am.,)	929; McCourt, (Dem., I. L., Prog.,) 3,261. McCourt's plurality, 2,332.
10—Dostal,	(Rep.,	Am. P.,)	2,004; Ficke, (Dem., I. L.,) 2,046. Dostal's plurality, 558.
11—Miller,	(Rep.,)	1,000;	Wendel, (Dem., I. L.,) 4,166; Pleines, (Prog.,) 79. Wendel's plurality, 2,566.
12—Bassett,	(Rep.,)	990;	Kennedy, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,524. Kennedy's plurality, 2,534.
13—Engel,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,344; McCann, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,392. McCann's plurality, 2,048.
14—Mahony,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,460; Collins, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,960. Collins's plurality, 2,500.
15—Quinn,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	5,447; Lasser, (Dem., Am.,) 3,222. Quinn's plurality, 2,225.
16—Scheid,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	1,719; Eagan, (Dem., I. L.,) 3,536. Eagan's plurality, 1,817.
17—Bedell,	(Rep.,	Prog.,)	4,078; Williams, (Dem.,) 4,819; Stanon, (I. L.,) 201. Williams's plurality, 241.
18—Fabian,	(Rep.,	Am.,)	1,819; Farley, (Dem.,) 3,783; Schuler, (Prog.,) 379. Farley's plurality, 1,964.
19—Brush,	(Rep.	Prog.,)	5,680; Shields, (Dem.,) 5,727. Shields's plurality, 47.
20—Ryan,	(Rep.,	I. L.,	Am., Prog.,) 1,644; Cassidy, (Dem.,) 4,032. Cassidy's plurality, 2,388.
21—Igstaedter

ADVERTISEMENT.

The people we meet are mostly neutral, as if a kind Providence had fixed it so that they could fade into the background.

And then along comes someone who flashes on your mind's eye and shocks you into the realization that this is a living person—an individual—no mere cog in the wheel of existence.

When such a man enters the office, be it ever so quietly, everybody knows he has come in. When he speaks, people listen, without eye-wandering, until he has finished.

PERSONALITY.

Is such a thing true of a cigarette?

Smoke one Rameses, and see. They call it "The Aristocrat of Cigarettes."

You know the saying?

"Nobody ever changes from Rameses."

DEMOCRATS WON MARYLAND BY 3,500

Harrington Elected Governor on Face of Returns, Although Republicans Still Hope.

STANLEY INCREASES LEAD

Kentucky Democrats Claim 7,760 Plurality for Governor—Fraud Charged—Bay State Results.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of approximately 3,500, Baltimore City having overcome a slight Republican lead in the counties of Maryland. Harrington's unofficial majority over the Republican candidate, Ovington A. Weller, in the city is 4,543.

Practically complete unofficial returns give the following vote for Governor: Harrington, 117,534; Weller, 114,030; Harrington's plurality, 3,504.

The biggest surprise of the election was furnished by Worcester County, the home of United States Senator Jonn Walter Smith, an active supporter of Harrington. Nearly the entire Democratic local ticket, nominated and supported by friends of Senator Smith, went down to defeat before a fusion movement.

Both branches of the General Assembly are apparently Democratic, but by reduced majorities. The House of Delegates, it seems, will be controlled by not more than eight votes in the total of 101. Altogether, the Democrats seem to have had a close call. The normal affiliated Democratic majority in the State is 45,000.

In Baltimore City the Republicans elected Chief Judge Morris A. Soper for a full term as head of the local Supreme Bench, and State's Attorney William F. Broening was re-elected by a large majority. Five out of the six Republican candidates for the House were elected in the Fourth District. The Democrats were successful in their legislative fights in the other three districts and on the remainder of their local ticket.

The closeness of the vote did not come as a surprise, and even now the Republicans refuse to concede a Democratic victory. They admit they are apparently beaten, but will await the official count before admitting defeat.

Baltimore County, which gave Attorney General-elect Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, a plurality of 3,000, gave Weller an approximate plurality of 150. The other twenty-two counties slumped all along the line from the Democrats.

The overturn in Baltimore County is attributed by Congressman J. F. C. Talbott, a Democratic leader in the county, to the annexation question. The Democratic platform strongly implied annexation of some of the suburban area to Baltimore City, widespread opposition to which has been manifested in the county.

Stanley Leads in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—A. O. Stanley, Democrat, tonight seemed to be maintaining a safe lead over Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, for Governor. The Democratic State Headquarters' report increased Mr. Stanley's apparent majority of 4,657 unofficially reported earlier in the day, to 7,760. At headquarters it was stated that returns, complete and verified, from every county in the State had been received. Mr. Stanley said he believed the figures approximately correct.

Maurice L. Galvin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, staunchly maintained that Mr. Morrow had been elected, and attributed the showing made for Mr. Stanley to fraud.

"Morrow, on the face of the returns," he said, "has carried the State by a safe majority, notwithstanding the wholesale frauds perpetrated by the Democrats by interfering with and repeating voters in Louisville, the stuffing of ballot boxes in Breckinridge County, the stealing of ballot boxes in Owsley County, and frauds in many other places in the State."

McCall's Vote Near Record Size.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The Republicans elected Samuel W. McCall Governor by a plurality of 6,606 over Governor David I. Walsh, Democrat. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was elected by still larger pluralities, and the Republicans made a net gain of seventeen seats in the Legislature.

The complete vote of the State on Governor follows: Samuel W. McCall, 235,318; David I. Walsh, 229,312; William Shaw, (Prohibition,) 19,624; Nelson B. Clark, (Prog.,) 7,004.

The Progressive vote dwindled to a figure which deprives the party of legal standing in the State. The Prohibition Party attained the status of a legal party by polling more than the required 3 per cent. of the total vote.

The vote cast for McCall was the largest, with one exception, ever polled by a candidate for Governor in this State, and the total vote was only about 10,000 behind the record. Both McCall and Walsh made a substantial increase over their vote of 1914, but the slump of the Progressives and the increase in the total vote gave McCall the advantage.

The Homestead and Taxation amendments were adopted by large majorities. The taxation amendment enables the Legislature to provide a system of taxation based on the income from property and also to exempt from other taxation property upon which an income tax is levied and collected.

JOB HUNTERS APPEAR AT TAMMANY HALL

Scramble for Patronage of Sheriff's and District Attorney's Offices.

LEGION OF YOUNG LAWYERS

Fusionists Still to Control Board of Estimate, Though Tammany Will Fill McAneny's Place.

Tammany began yesterday to take stock of the patronage it will have at its disposal as the result of Tuesday's election. It was a windfall for the organization, which has had meagre pickings from city offices for many years. Already the place hunters have descended upon the organization, and Charles F. Murphy and the other high Tammany leaders have begun to figure out just what they will have to divide.

The best plums, so far as the Tammany workers are concerned, are in the Sheriff's office, where there are sixty-three places at the disposal of Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, paying from $900 to $6,000 a year. There are two positions at $6,000, Under Sheriff and counsel to the Sheriff. The first place is likely to go to John F. Gilchrist, who held it under Julius Harburger, the last Tammany Sheriff. Alfred J. Talley, who managed Judge Swann's campaign, may be appointed counsel to the Sheriff.

Other berths in the Sheriff's office are fifteen deputies at $2,500 each; fifteen assistant deputy sheriffs at $1,500 each; a Warden of Ludlow Street Jail at $3,000; eleven jail keepers at $1,000 each, and twenty-two others with salaries ranging from $900 to $2,500. The cashier of the Sheriff's office receives $2,500.

Thousands After Sixty Places.

The District Attorney's office will furnish an excellent opportunity for Tammany to reward young lawyers connected with the organization. District Attorney Swann will have power to remove sixty assistants, deputy assistants, and other employes whose salaries range from $1,500 to $7,500. There are fourteen at $7,500, two at $5,000, one at $4,500, and nine at $4,000. It is estimated that there are several thousand young lawyers who will present claims to the Tammany organization.

It was rumored about Tammany Hall yesterday that Judge Swann would be succeeded on the General Sessions bench by Warren W. Foster, a Democrat and a former Judge of General Sessions. It was asserted an arrangement had been made with Governor Whitman long before election whereby ex-Judge Foster was to be appointed to his old place.

Some Republicans believe that the Governor will appoint Charles A. Perkins. It is probable, however, that Mr. Perkins will return to the private practice of law.

Governor Whitman was asked yesterday if there was any foundation for the rumor that District Attorney Perkins would be appointed to succeed Judge Swann, and he said:

"In regard to the appointment of a successor to Judge Swann no action will be taken until Jan. 1 next, when Judge Swann leaves the bench."

When Mr. Perkins was asked if he had any statement to make, he replied: "No, I have nothing to say. To the victor belongs the spoils. Let Judge Swann do all the talking."

Talk of Mr. McAneny's Successor.

The Board of Aldermen, which will be strongly Democratic after the first of the year, is giving Tamany some concern, though it has little patronage. The Democrats may elect Frank L. Dowling, the Tammany floor leader, as Vice Chairman to succeed Henry H. Curran. Mr. Curran still remains in the board, but he will be minority floor leader. If elected Vice Chairman, Dowling would automatically succeed George McAneny as President when Mr. McAneny resigns, and by virtue of that succession would become a member of the Board of Estimate with three votes.

Mr. Dowling's elevation to this place, however, would not disturb the present Fusion control of the Board of Estimate. As the board stands now the Fusionists have fourteen votes and the Democrats two. With Dowling in the board the Fusionists would have eleven votes and the Democrats five. The only question on which twelve votes in the board are required is that of immediate consideration of a matter that has not been placed on the regular calendar. On all important votes, the Fusionists would have more than a majority, and Tammany will not be able to upset it. The salary of Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen is $4,000.

President McAneny's retirement after Jan. 1, therefore, will make no difference in the Fusion control of the Board of Estimate, and even if he remained in the Board of Aldermen he would be hopelessly outvoted, as the result of Tuesday's election. Mr. McAneny said yesterday he had no intention of resigning before the middle of next January, at least.

When he first announced he would resign he made this statement:

"I shall not, however, resign my city office until after the end of the term of the present Board of Aldermen, in January next, and not, of course, until proper disposition has been made in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the measures before the several committees of which I am Chairman."

Senator Wagner in Gossip.

There was some talk yesterday that Tammany might arrange matters to have Senator Robert F. Wagner succeed Vice Chairman Curran in the Board of Aldermen and President McAneny in the Board of Estimate. In order to do this the Alderman from Mr. Wagner's district would have to resign and Mr. Wagner would have to be elected by the other Aldermen to fill his place. The new Alderman from the Aldermanic district in which Mr. Wagner lives will be E. V. Gilmore, a Democrat, who succeeds Alderman Quinn, a Republican.

The story had it that Leader Murphy wanted to groom Senator Wagner for Mayoralty candidate in 1917. By having him become a member of the Board of Estimate his chances for being elected as Mayor would be greatly enhanced, it was said. There is a provision in the Constitution, however, which states that a person holding legislative office cannot be appointed to a city position during the term of that office. Tammany men said this would not affect Mr. Wagner's chances to become Alderman, as he would then be elected, and not appointed.

Frederick H. Stevenson of Brooklyn will be retired as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The ranking member in point of service from Brooklyn is Francis P. Kenney and he will be chosen to succeed Stevenson. The next board will elect a city clerk for six years at $7,000 a year, and Joseph P. Scully, the present incumbent, is slated to succeed himself.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday he did not expect to have any trouble working with a Tammany Board of Aldermen.

"It is true," said the Mayor, "that I had hoped that the Board of Aldermen would continue its present membership. Our relationship during the past two years has been very pleasant. I would have been glad to have had every member of the present board, irrespective of his politics, re-elected. However, we will do our best to work in harmony with the new board. Really, I don't expect great difficulty in my dealings with the new board." The Mayor said that personally he had a great liking and very much respect for Alderman Dowling.

The Mayor expressed surprise at the size of the vote against woman suffrage and the new Constitution. He said:

"I was surprised at the size of the vote by which both woman suffrage and the new Constitution was beaten. I thought the result would be closer. The people have emphatically declared at the polls that no Constitution ignoring home rule right can be adopted. The large Democratic vote in this city is a rebuke against legislators at Albany who soaked the city which was paying the highest taxes."

The Mayor's allusion was to the direct State tax of which the city must pay $13,975,000.

SEEGER AND YOUNG WIN.

Republicans Probable Victors in Ninth Judicial District.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 3. — Orange County returns, with two districts missing, indicate that ex-District Attorney J. Addison Young of New Rochelle and Judge Albert H. F. Seeger of Newburgh, Republicans, have been elected to the Supreme Court in the Ninth District. It was the hardest fought judicial contest in the history of the district, which is made up of the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, and Orange, and the Democrats made every effort to elect their nominees, Judge William P. Platt of White Plains and Senator John C. R. Taylor of Middletown. The returns show that Mr. Young defeated Senator Taylor by over 5,000 votes, while Judge Seeger wins by 278 over Platt. The total vote of the five counties follows:

Young, 51,911; Taylor, 46,489; Seeger, 48,067; Platt, 47,789; Judge Seeger tonight at Newburgh said that revised figures would show he was elected by 350 plurality.

MRS. BLATCH POURS OUT WRATH ON ROOT

Suffragist Sends Telegram of Mock Sympathy to the Senator and Wickersham.

SEES NO HOPE FROM VOTERS

Mrs. Belmont Also Despairs of the Referendum and Urges Federal Constitutional Amendment.

Suffrage leaders held a conference at the Empire State Campaign Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to consider plans for immediate work on a new campaign. The women were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Campaign Committee; Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. Henriette Speke-Seeley, Mrs. Howard Mansfield of the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Charles Tiffany of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, and James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage.

The leaders were engaged nearly all day, and the plans for future work will be outlined at a campaign meeting to be held at Cooper Union this evening. Miss Hay will preside, and leaders who took part in the council will speak. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association, will also be a speaker.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, reached her office yesterday morning early. Mrs. Blatch's sentiments were divided between disgust at the conditions which had forced the women to campaign in the streets and radiant delight that Elihu Root and George W. Wickersham, whom she called the arch enemies of the suffragists, had lost even more heavily on the new Constitution. Mrs. Blatch dictated a telegram of "sympathy" to Mr. Root and Mr. Wickersham, and when some one asked if the telegram was sent in a spirit of amity, Mrs. Blatch replied:

"I never felt more vindictive in my life, and I glory in it. I looked with joy at every cross against the Constitution when the votes were counted where I was watching."

This is the telegram:

Accept my sympathy that in your appeal "to the people" your work on the Constitution met with crushing defeat. The suffrage appeal "to the male electorate" was also unsuccessful, but rejoice that the majorities against us were half the size of those against the revised Constitution.

Mrs. Blatch was bitter in discussing the work the women had been obliged to do for the referendum and declared that never again would she or the union take part in such efforts.

"Never again will I speak from a street corner," said Mrs. Blatch. "Never again will I make an appeal to an individual voter. It is utter folly for a disfranchised class, with no party to support it, to attend a referendum. We can't follow up an individual voter, but we can one in a legislative body. All of our watchers felt the folly of our appeal.

"Now women in the world are so humiliated in asking for the vote as the American woman. The English, the French, the German women all appeal to the men of their own nationality. The American woman appeals to men of twenty-six nationalities, not including the Indians.

"I asked for one of the most difficult places to watch, for I wanted to feel this, and I wanted to feel it hard. I went down on Eldridge Street and saw the young men who had been in this country but a short time, but who were citizens and whom our own men were forcing us to ask for a vote. I was glad those young men had a vote. I am glad they are free, and I can see that their duties as citizens in a free country have improved them wonderfully, but I call it tyranny and license for them to have power to pass upon me and upon the native born women of America, and a disgrace that the men of our country will force us to submit to it. Never again will I do it. We have been hypocrites too long."

The union will hold a council on Saturday to decide its future line of work.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said she had never expected anything but defeat in New York. She said she had worked hard for the amendment for seven years, and she knew there was no hope in an educational campaign with the corporations and the big political bodies against the women. She advised women to concentrate their efforts on a Federal amendment.

There will be a meeting today of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is President, at the headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street. The association has renewed the lease to its headquarters and will campaign against a suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ON TO WASHINGTON NEXT.

Suffrage Leaders Will Concentrate on Federal Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the headquarters of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, this statement was issued:

"The campaign in the four big Eastern States has put the cause of suffrage on a footing never before attained. The enormous suffrage sentiment shown cannot fail to be converted into votes for our Federal amendment in Congress, if the members from these four States pretend to represent their constituents.

"Moreover, out of the campaign has grown a magnificently organized body of women who will not cease working for the franchise until they have won it. It is likely that from the present they will concentrate their energies in backing our work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment; the State and National work go hand in hand. Once the Susan B. Anthony amendment has passed Congress, a favorable sentiment in the electorate must be won before it can be ratified. The four Eastern States have gone a long way toward ratification."

No comment was made at the White House on the elections nor on the result of the suffrage amendments, and it was announced that there would be none.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Chicago suffrage leaders expressed themselves today as far from discouraged. Catherine Waugh McCullough, who made a two weeks' tour of New York State before the balloting, said:

"In the large cities of the East, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, there are forces of evil to combat far in excess of what we meet in the West, both as to their number and the perfection of their organizations. There was compact underground opposition to us in all three States, and this was based on the belief of vice barons that with equal suffrage would come an end of their rule. We shall win in 1920."

PLAN ONE DEPARTMENT FOR CHARITY AND HEALTH

Mayor and Controller Believe Consolidation Will Make for Efficiency and Economy.

The consolidation of the Departments of Charities and Health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals into one department with one head, to replace the present separate divisions, is being considered by Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The plan they have in view will necessitate applying to the Legislature for revision of the City Charter. The proposed reorganization will make for greater efficiency and economy, the officials believe.

The three departments now have an annual budget of approximately $9,000,000. When consolidated the single department would rank next to the police and fire departments in importance.

In the administration of the combined departments a large part of the cost of three separate heads with their staffs would be saved, while in a number of other ways the expenses, it is believed, would be reduced, as, for example, the purchase of supplies and equipment.

The details of the consolidation have not been decided upon, but it is understood that the Mayor and the Controller have asked Dr. Sigmund Goldwater, ex-Health Commissioner, if he would accept the commissionership of the combined departments should the Legislature make it possible to unite them. Dr. Goldwater, it is thought, will accept the offer.

GERMAN BOMB PLOT BEFORE GRAND JURY

Paul Siebe, Government Aid, and Secret Service Agent Testify.

CHEMIST'S STORY TODAY

Department of Justice Will Handle Prosecution of Fay, Breitung, and Alleged Accomplices.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday took up the cases of "Robert Fay," Max Breitung, and the other alleged German plotters who are charged with conspiring to blow up munition-carrying steamships sailing from ports of the United States. Paul Siebe, one of the men who aided the Government in getting the facts that resulted in the arrest of the alleged plotters, and Arthur Savage, a Secret Service agent who helped Chief Flynn and the New York police in the investigation of the activities of Fay and his alleged accomplices, were the witnesses.

Their testimony was in a way preparatory for that of other witnesses to be called today and tomorrow. One of these will be C. L. Wetting, the chemist of 17 Battery Place, who also materially aided the Government in working up its case. It was rumored that another will be a prominent New York citizen of German origin and name.

That the prosecution of Fay and the others now in the Government net will be handled by the Department of Justice was announced in Washington last night by Assistant Attorney General Warren, who handles cases of an international character for the Government.

It was stated yesterday on high authority that the Government investigation of the secret activities of German agents in this country has still a long way to go, and that the investigation of the alleged plottings of Fay and the others disclosed the fact that the case has many ramifications and that further developments may come in many sections of the country. It was said that the investigation will probably last several weeks more before the case is cleared up.

The man arrested in West New York, N. J., on Tuesday as a supposed associate of Fay, and who said he was George Van Horn of 241 Twenty-fourth Street, Guttenberg, N. J., was questioned at length by Secret Service agents yesterday. He is still in the Hudson County jail in default of $2,000 bail.

Fay, Breitung, Scholz, and the other alleged plotters will be arraigned for a hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Government will ask to have the hearing postponed and the request will be granted. If the Grand Jury returns indictments against any or all of the accused this will automatically do away with the hearing before Commissioner Houghton.

Patrick J. McDonald of 38 Park Row, counsel for Scholz, said yesterday that he did not believe the Grand Jury would indict any of the prisoners on the evidence to be presented by the Government agents. Asked if he did not consider the possession of the infernal machines and submarine mines pretty good evidence, he said that their possession did not constitute an "overt act."

The examination of Paul Daeche, who is in the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, on a charge of conspiring with Fay, Scholz, and others, was postponed yesterday afternoon for one week at the request of the Government.

Sixteen tellers both pay and receive

Each of the sixteen tellers at the Irving National Bank both pays and receives.

The sixteen windows are arranged according to letters of the alphabet. Customers are evenly distributed and transact business with the same teller whether depositing or withdrawing funds.

This system assures to customers prompt attention by men who through continuous contact are familiar with their special requirements.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank—Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

TEUTONS TAKE UZICE; SERBS CHECK DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Plesh Mountain they are within gunshot of the Nish electric works at Svetapetka, in the valley below.

Official Reports of Operations.

The latest Berlin War Office communication issued yesterday announces the capture of the City of Uzice, capital of the province of that name in Northwest Serbia, and head of the branch railroad which runs along the Western Morava till it joins the Nish-Saloniki Railroad. It is a score of miles west of Chachak, whose capture was announced in Tuesday's dispatches. The official communication reads:

Uzice has been occupied. The Chachak-Kraguyevac Highroad has been crossed. On both sides of the Morava the enemy is offering stubborn resistance.

In Kraguyevac three cannon, twenty machine guns, twelve mine throwers, several thousand rifles and much ammunition and materials were captured.

The German troops of the army of General von Koevess took 250 prisoners and four cannon. During the last three days the army of General von Gallwitz has captured 1,100 Serbians.

General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) has driven back the enemy west of Planinica, on both sides of the Zacecar-Paracin Highroad, capturing 230 prisoners and four cannon. Southwest of Kniasyevac Bulgarian troops, pursuing the enemy, captured the bridgehead at Svrlijg, crossed the Svrlijgam and are pushing across the Ples Mountain, 1,327 meters high, and the Philajanska Mountain, 1,380 meters, toward the Nisava. Three hundred prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

The forces which advanced in the valley of the Nisava retreated before attacks of superior enemy forces. Ogov Mountain, 1,150 meters high, to the west of Bela Palanka, has been held.

Vienna's official account of the operations follows:

The Austro-Hungarian forces operating against Montenegro stormed Aviavoc Height, Bob.ja, and three other summits, which the Montenegrins stubbornly defended. One 12-centimeter gun of Italian origin was captured.

An Austro-Hungarian column operating in Serbia entered Uzice. Other Austro-Hungarian forces are operating south and southeast of Chachak, south of the road between Chachak and Kraguyevac, on the height southeast of Kraguyevac, and to the north and northeast of Jagodina the Austro-Hungarian and German forces have gained ground despite the enemy's very stubborn resistance.

At Kraguyevac six guns, twenty gun barrels, twelve bomb mortars, several thousand rifles, and much war material were captured.

The French official bulletin yesterday recording the operations of the troops in Serbia, said:

Two battalions of Bulgarians, with two batteries, made an attack on Oct. 30 against our position near Krivolak. They were easily repulsed.

Continuing their operations in the Strumitz sector, our troops are making progress on the southern slopes of the frontier mountain chain.

The following communication from the Montenegrin War Office was received in Paris yesterday:

Fighting south of Vishegrad, (Bosnia,) continued Monday. The number of prisoners captured exceeded 300. A doctor, who is one of the prisoners, said the Austrians had more than 800 killed or wounded.

The enemy during the night attacked Troglav-Vouchido front and, after a hard fight, succeeded in occupying Troglav.

WOMEN HURL BOMBS AT BULGAR INVADERS

Children and Old Men in Serb Towns Also Fight Enemy Desperately.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Fighting in Bulgaria has been far more desperate than in any former Balkan war, according to telegrams from the Bulgarian front, received at Budapest by way of Sofia and forwarded by the correspondent of The Post. M. Montchilow, President of the Sobranje, who has just returned from the front, is quoted as saying:

"In all Serbian towns, and even in the trenches, our soldiers found women, children, and old men who had been trained as bomb throwers and were generally quite expert. The civil population is taking a large share in the fighting and is even more desperate than the soldiers.

"There was not one Serbian village which Bulgarian soldiers entered, except in Macedonia, where they were not received with bombs and hand grenades from the hands of the civil population. Great numbers of bombs were found in almost every Serbian house. In many cases the Bulgarians were obliged to annihilate whole villages, the residents of which after apparently having surrendered, threw bombs into the streets at the entering soldiers. Even Serbian officers, after being taken prisoner, frequently hurled bombs into the faces of their captors. In Macedonia the civil population has not taken any part in the fighting."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4. — Dr. Svetozar Grgitch, the Serbian State physician with the Montenegrin Army, has arrived in London on his way to the United States. To a Daily News representative he said: "When I left my country the spirit of the army was splendid. Every Serb feels that he is fighting not only for his independence but for the existence of the nation. There are over a thousand women between the ages of 18 and 25 fighting with the Serbian Army.

"Their presence has an ennobling effect among soldiers. They are, of course, not officially attached to the army, but those who are wives live with their husbands at the front and have their own mess rooms. Many of the young girls are dressed as soldiers and they all carry arms.

"Now that the army has retreated, the question of food supply becomes more serious. The enemy has invaded rich agricultural districts and the Serbs have less opportunities of replenishing their supplies in the mountainous districts to which they have retreated.

"If the Allies can lend a strong hand in the Balkans I have little doubt that Rumania and Greece will join up against the common enemy, but it must be a strong hand."

SERBS BLEW UP ARSENAL.

Left No Buildings of Military Importance in Kraguyevac.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3, (via London.)—"Before leaving Kraguyevac the Serbians blew up all buildings of military importance," writes the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the front. "The Serbians fought with unexampled bravery, defending their flattened trenches to the last.

"Kraguyevac was the connecting point for the armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz. From the north the left wing of von Koevess's forces approached, while from the northeast the German wing of von Gallwitz's army swung in near Batonica from the Morava Valley into the Lepenitza Valley, occupying positions on the heights, although delayed by enemy troops.

"Austro-Hungarian troops advancing from Arandjelovac across the Topolai also met stubborn resistance from Serbian rearguards. Lack of barbed wire facilitated our approach to the enemy's trenches at Kraguyevac, and we took all these trenches at the point of the bayonet. One Austrian battalion captured 140 occupants of one trench, but in the other cases the defenders fought to the last man with the courage of despair.

"While these sanguinary rearguard fights were going on the main Serbian army and long columns of wagons loaded with war materials effected a safe retreat. The civil population evacuated the town some days before it was captured."

GREECE BENT ON NEUTRALITY.

French Observer Finds Aversion to Entering the War.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"King Constantine and the Greek Government are considering the situation from a strictly military viewpoint and are firmly resolved not to launch out on an adventure the result of which is far from clear. They are also determined to avoid a conflict with the Central Powers.

"In other words, Greece will take up arms against the Bulgarians only if she finds herself in any way whatsoever threatened by the latter; but Greece, if she fights, intends to do so on her own account, not on that of either of the European groups.

"German efforts to induce Greece not to give facilities to the Entente Powers so far have failed. The King is his own adviser, and that constitutes the basis of Greece's present policy. Popular sentiment favors the Allies in general, and France in particular, but the people have no desire to plunge the country into the horrors of war, the last struggle in the Balkans being still present in memory. They regard Bulgaria, nevertheless, as their hereditary enemy, but have implicit confidence in the King to do the right thing at the right time.

"The situation in Macedonia of a certainty causes anxiety, but the anxiety is diminished by the presence of the allied troops, which is considered a guarantee against Bulgarian invasion.

"The point of view in official circles is that the landing of the Allies in Macedonia was not effected with the object of serving Greek interests, but of stopping the German advance on Constantinople—a vital question for the Allies."

CRITICISM IN RUSSIA FREE.

Czar's Foreign Office Says So in Defending Its Policy.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The Foreign Office has authorized the following statement:

"The fact that some Russian newspapers are adopting a critical attitude toward the Foreign Office may possibly receive undue importance abroad by persons who assume that Russian newspapers are necessarily either inspired or under narrow restrictions. Neither is true.

"The Foreign Office rarely exercises the right of offering the press gratuitous suggestions unless the interests of the State imperiously require a cautious attitude by the newspapers toward current questions.

"The Foreign Office assumes that an institution or a man that is not talked about is not worth talking about. Criticism is free and is not resented, though sometimes it is unfair. It actually, and naturally, foresaw the trend of Turkish policy, but, not hunting for additional enemies, deferred the outbreak of the war as long as possible.

"The history of the recent Russo-Bulgarian relations is somewhat similar. The Foreign Office saw a year ago that Bulgaria probably would align herself with Germany and Austria. It tried to prevent this happening, and, when it became inevitable, to defer the breach. This policy became impossible only when Bulgaria invited German and Austrian officers into the staffs of its armies."

POURED GOLD INTO BULGARIA.

Allies Gave Millions for Anti-War Movement, Teuton Report Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"According to a dispatch from Sofia to the Poster Lloyd of Budapest, the Entente powers distributed many millions in Bulgaria during the time of mobilization and in the last days preceding the nation's entrance into the war, to assist the anti-militaristic movement," says the Overseas News Agency.

"In several cases it has been proved that 500,000 francs, ($100,000,) was given to members of the Opposition."

Paget Hospital Staff Is Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The Bucharest correspondent of The London Times sends word under date of Sunday that he has received a telegram from Lady Ralph Paget, stating that all the members of her hospital are gathered at Uskub and are safe and well. They are receiving every courtesy at the hands of the Bulgarians.

BIG GUNS BLAST WAY IN SERBIA

Continued from Page 1.

and placing himself at the head of his troops, and, if necessary, dying on the battlefield. He was, however, too weak and was compelled to abandon his heroic project.

The whole army complained of the hesitation and tardiness of the Allies. The commanders declared:

"Relieve us of Bulgarian pressure, assure our communications and we will attend to the enemies on our front. The extraordinary mobility of the Serbian troops the General Staff felt was an enormous advantage in their favor against the cumbersome and slow-moving Austro-German invaders.

But the Serbians ultimately found they could do no more. Further sacrifices, which would probably entail the entire loss of the army, were regarded as useless, and arrangements were made for the evacuation of Kraguyevac. The arsenal is believed to have been blown up before the enemy's arrival.

The correspondent next describes a battle he witnessed in the Morava sector. The inhabitants before the advance were already retiring. The roads were impassable with deep mud everywhere. Mud is to the Serbians what snow is to the Russians. Before today Serbia mud has helped to delay the enemy and has been a valuable auxiliary. In December last mud delayed the arrival of Austrian reinforcements and enabled the more mobile Serbs to crush the invaders.

The Serbs on the Morava front made a magnificent resistance. They are the finest infantry fighters in the world. But they could do nothing against the terrible and continuous bombardment, and were shelled from position after position by their unseen foe. The soldiers wept with rage because they were unable to get to close quarters with the enemy and bayonet him, as they did with the Austrians whom they chased from Serbia last year.

For four days they held on against the terrible rain of shells. The enemy never once employed infantry. It was artillery that ultimately broke the Serbian resistance, but they were compelled to abandon position after position without once seeing a spiked helmet. An officer with tears in his eyes said:

"What is the use of having my brave lads slaughtered in this way by shrapnel from an invisible enemy?"

At last the end came. Bravery and valor could do no more. In three days one Serbian division was decimated by shell fire without having fired a single rifle shot. So the Serbians had to give ground. The retreat was admirably carried out. An attenuated rear guard covered the retirement. The men fought like lions, with little time to intrench, and constantly turned about to attack the enemy's infantry, which was now advancing slowly and cautiously, supported by artillery fire.

Opposing the Serbian rear guard were three infantry divisions and a great artillery force, but the enemy was unable to destroy the orderliness of the retirement. At one point a detachment of German dragoons sought to capture a Serbian gun imbedded in the mud, but the Serbs attacked them furiously, killing a number and routing the remainder.

The retreating army encountered many difficulties, but never lost a gun. The bad roads were deep in mud and blocked with bullock wagons. Peasants carried their few belongings. Women trudged along carrying children on their backs. But there was no sign of panic or disorder. The soldiers were cheerful, some singing, and all were ready to help the stranded peasants to escape the fury of the approaching invader. The only idea in the minds of the fugitives was to trek away southward anywhere from the ruthless enemy.

In the midst of the retreat on a road choked with army transports and guns the correspondent came across an English Red Cross ambulance in charge of Miss Stewart. This brave English woman shared all the vicissitudes of the Serbian Army, aiding and consoling the wounded, succoring the infirm who had fallen by the wayside and soothing the children whom hunger had rendered fretful and peevish. Surrounded by all the horrors of war she gave an example of devotion and self-abnegation in the face of death which will never be erased from the grateful Serbian hearts.

People Join in Retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A story of the Serbian tragedy received from Nish by way of Milan, from the pen of Luciano Magrini, an Italian war correspondent, is printed by The Evening News. The writer characterizes the clearance of Northern Serbia as "the retreat of a people, not an army."

In his account of the retreat the correspondent describes the scene on a muddy road leading to the south along which was strung an unending procession of gun carriages, carts loaded with war material, conveyances of all sorts bearing women, children, old men, the sick, and the wounded, with at intervals flocks of sheep and droves of pigs, and of soldiers walking side by side with peasants.

At the sides of the road stood groups of peasants, waiting until they were able to take their places in the procession. "The great stream is flowing southward," says the writer, "whither nobody knows."

The wounded were a pitiable sight. Some swathed in bandages, were carried on stretchers, while others, also bandaged, were walking because no stretchers were available for them. Still others who had been wounded but whose hurts had not even been bandaged trod the road with the procession.

At Topola, King Peter, ill and weak, was waiting to retire with the rear guard of his troops. Arriving at Nish, the correspondent found the city bearing a squalid aspect. Almost all the shops were closed and many of the inhabitants had fled. On the main street were still flying the flags which had been hoisted in honor of the Allies, who had been expected but who had never come. The price demanded for carriages for transporting refugees was enormous, £40 being asked for the hire of a carriage for two to Pristina.

"Nish is isolated," continues the correspondent. "M. Youvanovich, the Serbian Minister of Justice, said to me: 'We lived through the tragic hour when Bulgaria mobilized. In vain we besought the Entente to allow us to act and attack Bulgaria before her mobilization was complete. The Entente was still under the delusion that Bulgaria would march against Turkey. We obeyed, and that was our ruin.

"'The situation now is terrible. If the allied troops do not come in time, you will on your return find Serbia no more. The fate of Belgium will have been ours.'"

Foreigners Flee Before Teutons.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Large numbers of foreigners, fleeing before the Austro-German advance, have taken refuge at Kraljevo, 35 miles west northwest of Kraguyevac, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Matin, filed yesterday. They include the families of French engineers employed in the copper mines in the Bor region between the Danube and Timok. These mines are said to have been flooded in such a way that they will be useless to the Germans.

In view of the difficulties connected with traveling afoot in Montenegro and Albania it is probable part of these civilians will remain at Kraljevo under the care of neutral legations.

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ALLIED VICTORY BRIAND'S ONE GOAL

Not Until Durable Peace Is Made Certain Will France Cease War, He Tells Deputies.

FIGHTS FOR CIVILIZATION

Declarations of No Desertion of Serbia and Fuller Allied Co-operation Are Cheered.

CONFIDENCE VOTED, 515 TO 1

Socialist Leader Hooted for Hinting Opposition to Retaking Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In a vigorous and eloquent speech, Aristide Briand, the new Premier, set forth to the crowded Chamber of Deputies today the firm determination of the French people to continue the war until victory was won and a durable peace assured. Several times the assembled legislators rose to their feet and acclaimed the virile utterances of the Premier, and at the conclusion of his address and a brief debate, a vote of confidence in the new Government was passed by a vote of 515 to 1 amid a tumult of applause.

"France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace," was one of Briand's statements that provoked the wildest enthusiasm.

Still another scene of patriotic emotion followed when M. Briand said in his peroration:

"France in this war is the champion of the world. She is fighting for civilization and liberty. A durable peace can be given the world only when France and her allies have reconquered the liberty of the peoples in the enjoyment of their autonomy. Then why vain discussion? Grant us today unanimous confidence. Do not follow us blindly—and judge us by our acts."

In the subsequent discussion another tumult was aroused by M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader. After criticising the working methods of Parliament and asking for closer co-operation between the Parliament and the Government, he remarked:

"Let the war be for national defense. Let us drive out the enemy; let us revenge Belgium and Serbia, but let us annex no part of the enemy's territory."

The speaker's final phrase was taken to mean that the Socialists were opposed to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, and a storm of protests arose. M. Renaudel left the tribune hooted by the entire Chamber, with the exception of the Socialists, who applauded as soon as quiet had been restored.

André Maginot, former Under Secretary of War, still limping from a serious wound he received in the Champagne, arose, and amid great applause stated that the soldiers in the trenches had not charged M. Renaudel to speak for them.

A Call for Co-operation.

Premier Briand read his declaration to the Chamber of Deputies and M. Viviani read it in the Senate.

"We are at war," said the Premier. "The hour is for action. Toward action all the efforts of the Government must be directed. The essential task of the Government is the utilization of all the vital forces of the nation with a view to war, and to combine and associate with this object all public services. Only by close and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Every one must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established every fault, every failure will be punished.

"That is the program of the new Government. It is the very image of the nation—to form the most complete union in the face of the enemy.

"France never had an army more worthy of victory. The Government, aided by Parliament, must furnish all means to these heroes whom we salute with emotion and pride.

"Every day of bravery of our soldiers and our chiefs, united in mutual confidence and in devotion to their country, adds to the glory of France.

"Until the end assured by their bravery is attained they will fight in full confidence, under the command of the great chief who leads them and share his calm faith in final success. With such an army, with such a chief, with a navy which so efficaously supports it, all hopes are permissible, and the country, assured as to the outcome of the war, will follow its developments with serenity and imperturbable calm.

"This high standard of national conduct, which has been in evidence for fifteen months, obliges the Government to consider the question of the censorship. This question must receive a solution which has been sought for some time and is rendered possible by the attitude of the press, which, in the interest of the national defense, itself demanded control. The Government, with the collaboration of the press, will find in the application of the laws the necessary reconciliations between liberty and authority. We derive our power at once from your confidence and from national opinion.

France Not the Aggressor.

"We appeal to your co-operation. We know that your foremost intention is to second the action of the Government. On its part, the Government is ready to accomplish the whole of its task and assume all responsibility. It desires particularly to facilitate your supervision of its acts and will take every occasion to enlighten you by communicating, through regular collaboration with your commissions or collaboration directly with you, all information to which you have a right.

"It is by a union of the nations, the Parliament, and the Government that we will pursue the war to the end, to a victory that will drive the enemy from all invaded territory; from that which has suffered from invasion for several months as well as that which has suffered it for so many years.

"France has not disturbed the peace. Resisting all provocation, she did everything possible to maintain it. It was premeditated aggression that no sophism can ever succeed in justifying that imposed war upon her. She accepted war without fear, and she will not cease the struggle until the enemy has been mastered. It is only when right shall have been restored by victory and when she will have obtained every guarantee for a durable peace that France will sign a peace.

"This end the allied nations will reach by a close union. Every day tightens the bonds that unite them—bonds further strengthened by the adhesion of Japan to the agreement of Sept. 5, 1914, by which the powers undertook a solemn engagement not to conclude peace separately.

"We prize co-ordination, by which the efforts of the allied nations may and must be rendered more nearly complete and prompter in execution. As difficult as it may be to establish it over fields so distant and varied, we are resolved to realize it by more frequent and more intimate contact. The journeys of General Joffre to Italy and to England, the receptions given him, and the decisions reached between the General Staffs have permitted them to arrange for a more complete concert of action in the present and for the future.

Will Never Abandon Serbia.

"Replying to the appeal of the Serbians, France at once went to their help. We are in full accord with the British Government concerning the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance compels the admiration of the world.

"The present enterprise of Germany in the Balkans attests the failure of that nation's efforts in the principal theatres of hostilities. Thus, because its offensive has been broken on the French front and on the Russian front, it attempts this diversion. It seeks in this way to keep in suspense the opinion of the world, to which she commences to reveal signs of weakness, under the appearance of power after so many months of frantic propaganda.

"Her hopes will be shattered. The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it.

"As for us, we are decided to go to the very end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, as heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to vanquish. We shall vanquish in the end."

Deputy Maurice Bokanowski, interpellating the Government on the ministerial declaration, called upon Premier Briand to be energetic and severe, even revolutionary; to make war instead of contenting himself with administering war.

Emile Constant asked of the Government greater severity in the treatment of Austrians and Germans allowed to reside in France, and demanded the cessation of the censorship of publications of a political character.

Several interpellations, not essentially hostile to the Cabinet, but more in the nature of requests for guarantees as to the policy of the Government, gave Premier Briand the occasion to show once more his great mastery over the Chamber, his broad grasp on all questions and his dexterity in meeting emergencies. The Premier was never more eloquent than in his simple development of the Government's views and in replying to the interpellations.

GERMANS WIN FOOTHOLD ON CHAMPAGNE HILL

Penetrate Advanced French Trenches Near Massiges, but Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Charging Hill 199 near Massiges in Champagne after having bombarded it with suffocating shells, the German troops penetrated parts of the advanced trenches of the French position. Other attacks in the same region were repulsed, according to the night report of the French War Office, the only one issued during the day. Violent artillery duels are reported at various points along the front.

The Paris bulletin says:

On the Somme, near Frise, we shattered by camouflats (small mines) fired at an opportune moment important mine works of the enemy. Further to the south, in the section of Beuvraignes, the action with artillery and trench guns was particularly violent.

In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of suffocating shells, attempted to reach our positions to the south of Chausson farm, in the sector of Massiges. The assailants were able to penetrate only some parts of the advanced trenches at Hill 199. We repulsed them everywhere else, inflicting upon them material losses.

In the Vosges our artillery concentrated effective fire on the enemy trenches and works in the region of Violu.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery displayed some activity today. It bombarded Furnes, Wulpen, Pervyse, Rousdamme, Oostkerke and Noordschoote. Our artillery replied with a retaliatory fire and dispersed enemy pioneers at several places before the front.

The text of the Berlin statement says:

There is nothing important to report.

On Souchez Brook, northeast of the village of the same name, we advanced to a trench section of a width of 100 yards, which, as it was in danger of being surrounded, was evacuated during the night.

East of Peronnes an English aeroplane was forced to descend. The pilot and officer were made prisoners.

GERMANS ACCUSE COSSACKS

Say They Killed Captives in Order to Get Into the Fighting.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) — From an official source there was given out today what is described as a Russian army report, found on a prisoner of war. According to this report a Colonel of Cossacks notified his superior officer, Baron von Stempel, commander of the Second Brigade, that his troops found it necessary to kill a number of German captives so that they could participate in nearby fighting.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SUNK IN THE BALTIC

The Crew of the Suoz Landed in Sweden—One of Them Wounded by a Shell.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German steamer Suoz was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrowa, Sweden, in the Baltic. Her crew was landed in Sweden today. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter."

Available shipping records contain no steamer Suoz.

'CAN WE HOLD OUT?' ASKS A GERMAN PAPER

Expresses Fear That Country's Enemies Will Succeed in Defeating Her by Famine.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland.

Under the heading, "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung of Strassburg says:

"Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of the war when, the question of bread settled, another anxiety faced us; namely, the dearness of the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

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RUSSIANS FORCE HINDENBURG BACK

Take Two Heights South of Dvinsk, Compelling Him to Reform His Battle Line.

PRESS A GENERAL ATTACK

Apparently Reinforced, They Are Forcing the Fighting from Riga to Rumania.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Russian army in Galicia, under General Ivanoff, has won another victory over the Teutons in the Stripa River region, according to the Russian official reports. In the fighting in and around Sienikowce the Russians are said to have captured 5,000 Germans and Austrians. Further north, in Volhynia, there also is heavy fighting, and the Russians claim to have checked an Austro-German offensive which had as its object the capture of Czartorysk. About sixty miles south of Dvinsk the Russians have taken two fortified heights and 500 prisoners, compelling Field Marshal von Hindenburg to withdraw his lines at that point.

In fact, all along the eastern front the Russians, according to the German official report, are making a series of attacks from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania. It is admitted that the Germans under von Hindenburg were compelled to withdraw their lines in the lake district, but Berlin asserts that the other Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Russian Official Report.

The Russian War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the western front, in the region of Smorgon, the Germans attacked, without success, our troops near Hagatz and Kemmern. The enemy was driven back.

In the region of Dvinsk, by an impetuous attack, we succeeded in carrying two heights which had been strongly organized and the village of Plastonesha, south of Lake Swenton, (about six miles south of Dvinsk). We made numerous prisoners and took some machine guns. Thus far the prisoners number four officers and 500 men, all of them Germans.

In the course of yesterday we repulsed enemy attacks against the villages of Gutaissavseba, Kamerukha, Bridka and Komarow, taking 100 prisoners.

The Austrians who succeeded in crossing the River Putilowka, south of the village of Bashiyki, west of Durajno, were driven back and their pontoons destroyed.

Our troops, without firing a shot, approached the wire entanglements in the sector west of Novo Alexiniec and rushed the trenches, from which the enemy was driven out. We captured two officers and forty-two men.

The enemy taking the offensive from the village of Seonuvia under cover of a very heavy fire, rushed the village of Semikovitze (Sienikowce). We opened an equally violent fire on the enemy outposts and batteries and made an attack which was completely successful. All the enemy troops who had penetrated the Semikovitze front, numbering about 5,000 Germans and Austrians, were made prisoners. Shortly afterward the enemy launched counterattacks. Fierce fighting continues.

Admits Hindenburg's Retreat.

The German War Office announced today that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been forced to withdraw his lines between Swenton and Ilsen lakes, toward the northern end of the Russian front. The official statement follows:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their attacks before Dvinsk. At Illoukst and Garbunowka they were repulsed. They stormed our positions in this region four times with extraordinary heavy losses. Between the Swenton and Ilsen Lakes we were forced to withdraw our lines. The Russians succeeded in occupying the village of Mikulischki.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: On the Oginski Canal the enemy advanced against the locks at Osaritchi, but he was repulsed. On both sides of the Lowoc-Zatorysk high road the Russians again were forced to retreat. Five officers and 660 men were made prisoners, and three machine guns were captured.

The troops of General von Bothmer still are fighting for the northern part of Sienikowec.

To and Fro in Sienikowce.

The official statement from Austrian General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Fighting on the Stripa continues. The Russians are being reinforced. North of Buczacz a Russian attack collapsed under our fire. Fierce fighting north of Bienlewa for the possession of Sienikowce lasted the whole day.

The Austro-Hungarian counterattacks mentioned yesterday resulted, after a variable battle, in the ejection of the Russians toward afternoon from the village. During the night new Russian counterattacks were delivered, in consequence of which some of the houses were lost. The fighting continued today north of Sienikowce.

Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General von Linsingen's command penetrated the main Russian position near Bielgow, west of Czartorysk. Five officers and 660 men were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured.

Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

GERMANS' CAMPAIGN HALTED?

Russian Military Critic Says They Are Intrenching for the Winter.

PETROGRAD, (via London.) Thursday, Nov. 4.—Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, telegraphing from Russian headquarters, says a strategic calm has set in along the entire Russian front, and that the Austro-Germans, compelled to suspend their aggressive operations, are everywhere preparing for a positional campaign on their present line.

"The enemy," Colonel Shumsky adds, "is constructing an elaborate system of trenches and fitting them with stoves and otherwise protecting them against the Russian Winter. Meanwhile his rear is being organized with feverish activity. Roads are being repaired or built, permanent railways restored, field lines laid down, bridges rebuilt, and Russian fortresses reconstructed with their faces to the East."

Colonel Shumsky thinks that instead of there being any danger for Riga and Dvinsk, the German positions on those fronts are more unfavorable than elsewhere.

RUSSIA WARNS PERSIA NOT TO JOIN GERMANY

Informs Teheran Government That Its Independence Is in Danger.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Russia has notified the Persian Government that the Anglo-Russian Convention, providing for the maintenance of Persian integrity and independence, will at once lapse if the rumors prove true that Persia has concluded a special agreement with Germany and Turkey.

This information was conveyed to the Persian Government by the Russian Minister at Teheran.

The Minister's declaration, it is explained, applies not only to the present Cabinet, but to any Persian Government that should think of linking the fate of its nation with that of countries at war with Russia.

RUMORS OF PEACE COME FROM BERNE

Continued from Page 1.

but for the conquest of Asia. Germany is representing to the Vatican that she is prepared to open a vast field for the extension of Catholic influence in the Orient. This field had been gradually abandoned by France and Italy, and it has now fallen entirely to the lot of Germany, which can impose terms exceedingly advantageous to the Vatican policy on the populations in Asia Minor.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The foreign press has recently published reports that Germany is disposed to prepare the way for peace negotiations, and is fostering efforts initiated by others in this direction.

"A British newspaper asserts that Germany is responsible for the agitation for ending the war. All these reports and rumors are pure inventions."

ROME, Nov. 3.—The Messaggero asserts that Count Albert Ehrensvard, the Swedish Minister to Switzerland, is taking the principal part on behalf of Germans who favor peace negotiations in an effort to bring them about.

Count Ehrensvärd, the Messaggero says, attempted some time ago to organize a league of neutral States for the defense of their interests, and is now using his influence in favor of peace, counting on the support of Switzerland.

Pope Benedict expressed regret today to Cardinals who made inquiries that he was unable to give any hopeful assurance as to a likelihood of early peace negotiations. Embassies of the allied powers here all officially deny that there is any foundation for the reports that a peace movement is under way.

ZURICH, Nov. 3.—The Neue Zuricher Nachrichten, which is in close touch with clerical circles, denies that Prince von Bülow came to Switzerland with the object of opening peace negotiations, since, under the present circumstances, such proposals could come only from the Quadruple Entente.

The newspaper says, however, that it is not impossible that the Prince will meet certain political personages at Lucerne, notably Giovanni Giolitto, formerly Italian Premier, who, it is reported, is about to arrive there incognito.

The object of the interview between the two statesmen, it is said, would be to study the possibilities of peace between Italy and the Central Empires. In this case a tentative discussion might result in definite overtures. No foreign politician is known to have arrived at Lucerne thus far.

On the other hand, the Lausanne Revue says there was a meeting of eminent ecclesiastics of different nationalities a few weeks ago at the Capuchin Monastery at La Val Sainte Fribourg to inquire into the possibilities of peace. No information has been obtained as to the result of the conference.

GENEVA, Nov. 3, (via Paris.)—The Journal de Genève says it is able formally to deny that Prince von Bülow has met ex-Premier Giolitti, Mgr. Marchetti, or any other Italian of governmental or diplomatic standing.

The Journal adds that it is generally believed in Berne and Geneva that Prince von Bülow is at Lucerne, not to treat for a general peace, but to discuss with the Delegate of the Vatican certain questions, such as that of Poland. The newspaper adds that Prince von Bülow is not accompanied by any diplomatic or military personage, but is traveling alone with Princess von Bülow and their personal attendants.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Corunna says that Prince von Bülow, who is now in Switzerland, is expected to arrive there on board the Dutch steamer Tubantia.

Formal denial is made in a statement issued at the German Embassy that Prince von Bülow intends to discuss possible peace terms here and in Washington.

LONDON Thursday Nov. 4.—Peace rumors and the mysterious journeys of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the colonies, to The Hague, and Prince von Bülow to Switzerland are having an effect on the German Stock Exchange, according to a Berlin letter to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

This letter reports great activity on the Berlin Bourse, where the shares in companies engaged in the manufacture of war materials have become less attractive than formerly. Speculators are now directing their attention to industrial and other securities which are likely to come into request with the resumption of German foreign trade and the securities of international character which might profit by international agreements.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, warns speculators against being misled by baseless rumors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Germany's secret negotiations for peace have fallen flat in Holland, even the most pro-German Dutchmen considering the terms preposterous. I gather that the man behind the plot is Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary. Dr. Solf recently visited Holland, preserving great secrecy about his identity, but his presence in the country became known to a Dutch newspaper.

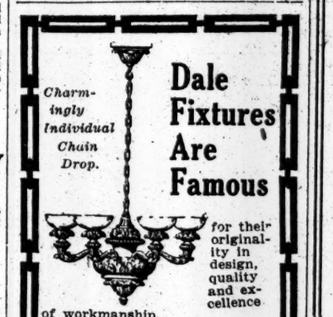
It was officially announced in Germany that he merely was traveling to Brussels and had stopped in Holland to visit the picture galleries. Dr. Solf stayed three days at The Hague, paid visits to the Dutch Foreign Secretary and Dutch politicians who were known to be friendly to Germany. Other Germans of note were in Holland at the same time, including, it is said, Count von Radowitz of the German Foreign Office. Before Solf left Berlin he had interviews with the Kaiser and the Chancellor. Those who saw him at The Hague gathered the impression that even in official circles the Germans are war sick and in a hurry to finish the conflict before Christmas.

PRESIDENT SEES MRS. SEWALL

She Gives Him the Message of the Conference of Women Peace Workers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, representing the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace, which held a convention in San Francisco this Summer, was received today by President Wilson. Mrs. Sewall told the President, by direction of the conference, that the majority of women in the United States were earnest advocates of plans to bring about peace in Europe.

Another caller was Mrs. W. A. Holman, wife of the premier of New South Wales, who called to pay her respects.



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GERMANS HOARDING MONEY OF BELGIUM

Apply Moratorium to Debts Due Aliens, but Collect Claims of Belgian Banks.

OBSTACLES TO AMERICANS

Financial Bait Offered to Tempt Refugees Who Fled Before the Conquerors to Return.

American bankers that have to get money from Belgian banks under the German rule are performing operations much like that on the proverbial turnip. If they apply for money they are met by a Belgian moratorium enforced by a German Controller, but if the Belgian banks want anything from the Americans the claims must be paid without delay.

The German idea is that there is no moratorium which applies to foreigners or to Belgian refugees if the banks have claims against them. Belgians who happen to be out of their country at this time can expect accommodation from Belgian banks, for a determined effort is being made by the Germans to induce as many Belgians to return to their native land as possible.

Before the Germans took possession of the country the Belgians had provided for certain moratoriums. The Germans, after they had captured the little kingdom, placed all the banks under a Commissioner General of Banking of their own choosing, and he in turn assigned a Controller to visit each Belgian bank every business day to sit with the Directors and to demand explanations of everything which aroused his curiosity.

The original moratorium provided that no bank should pay a depositor more than 1,000 francs every fortnight, but recently this amount has been increased. The Germans are making close limitations on the sending of money out of Belgium, for they declare they will have none of it go to their enemies. Funds may be sent to cities of the Teutonic allies and also to Holland. When an American banker wants to get money from a Belgian bank now he has to do it through agents in Rotterdam or Berlin. There are no considerable sums in the Belgian financial institutions belonging to American capitalists, for before the coming of the Germans most American banks and private bankers were able to get the greater part of their money out of the kingdom.

Etienne de Sadeleer, son of Louis de Sadeleer, who was Minister of State of Belgium, said last evening when seen at the Hotel Touraine, that there was no telling when there might be a sudden change introduced by the Germans which would complicate the financial situation in Belgium.

"It seems to be the policy of Germany," he said, "to get as many people back to Belgium as they can and to keep money in the country. If a Belgian in a foreign land desires to get some of his money he finds that the moratorium is applied to him very effectively, for he owes the banks anything he can claim no benefit of delay unless he returns to Belgium. As far as foreigners are concerned they are not considered as being within the provisions of the law.

"The German controllers are exercising a very strict supervision over the banks, but they declare that what they are doing is no more than the renewal every two months of the moratoriums which were in effect when they arrived in the country. There were in Belgium many banks owned by foreign capital when the Germans entered the country, and from some of these the Germans took large sums, giving receipts therefor. The German idea was that these foreign institutions had more money than was needed for the transaction of business."

The relief societies interested in Belgium are able to send money into Belgium. For the Belgian away from his native heath, however, financial operations are made as complicated as possible. Belgian business corporations having offices in this city find that they cannot communicate direct with their head offices.

Business men who have no affiliations with the foes of Germany and are willing to go on record as intending to send no money to subjects of the Entente Powers are able to do business through branches of the Deutsches Bank. The general conditions, however, are cumbersome. The transactions must all be in marks, eighty marks being held as the equivalent of 100 francs.

KING HAS BAD NIGHT; SUFFERS MUCH PAIN

The Lancet Says He Is Severely Bruised, But Is Otherwise Uninjured.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The physicians in attendance on King George, who was injured last week while at the French front by the fall of his horse, gave out the following bulletin today:

"The King has not had so good a night. He is still in some pain. His general condition has improved, and he is now able to take solid food."

The Lancet says it is in a position to state with authority that the accident to King George resulted in severe shock, much bruising, and pain.

"But there has been no more serious outcome to his dangerous mishap," adds The Lancet. "There is no evidence whatever of any visceral lesion or any fracture. Although his Majesty is still confined to bed, this is necessitated solely by the muscular stiffness following the bruising."

BLOCKADE NOTE EMPHATIC.

Lansing's Message Likely to be Delivered to Grey This Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the instance of the British Embassy, copies of the latest American note to great Britain, protesting against interferences with neutral shipping, will be handed to the British Ambassador and the French Ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note by Ambassador Page to the British Foreign Office, which is likely to be this week, when the special messenger from Washington arrives.

It is learned that Secretary Lansing's note contains some sharp passages, and is very emphatic in condemnation and protest against some features of the British Orders in Council. Particular objection is made to that part of the British Order in Council under which cruisers have diverted from their voyages and detained for long periods in British ports American vessels bound for neutral ports of Northern Europe.

But though the issues are understood to be strongly presented by the United States, they are not regarded as beyond the reach of diplomatic treatment at this stage. It has been intimated by Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament, however, that the subject is nearing a phase when a satisfactory adjustment can be reached only by means of an international commission.

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ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ASSAULTS

Drive Back Enlarged Austrian Forces and Say They Have Made New Gains.

ROME, Nov. 3.—Austrian counterattacks undertaken with augmented forces in an effort to retake positions lost by them have failed, according to an official statement issued at the headquarters of the General Staff. The bulletin says:

The enemy, hastily reinforced, attempted by repeated counterattacks to check our offensive and recapture important positions taken by us. The attacks, mostly made at night and most violent, broke against the solid resistance of our troops and have not slackened our offensive.

Such actions were fought on the night of the 2d and the following morning, first on the Sextenstein at the head of the Rienz; second on the Meidl in the Monte Nero zone; third at Zagorainthe Plava section; fourth along the slopes of Monte San Michele on the Carso Plateau. Everywhere the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our offensive yesterday gave us further successes. At Zagora we began to occupy houses in the upper part of the village and took seventy-two prisoners. On a height west of Gorizia fierce fighting developed in the outskirts of the village of Ostavia. Three hundred and seventeen prisoners, four of whom were officers, together with arms and munitions, the quantity of which has not yet been fixed, remained in our hands.

On the Carso our infantry, well supported by artillery, succeeded after a hard struggle in capturing a considerable number of the trenches which covered the rugged plateau. We took a score of prisoners, two machine guns, and abundant material.

UDINE, Nov. 2, (via Paris, Nov. 3.)—Fort Hansel, centre of the Austrian system of fortifications around Malborghetto, dominating the road from Pontafel to Tarvis, has been "bottled up," according to Italian reports. All the surrounding heights have been occupied with Italian heavy guns, rendering the fort powerless.

Austrian regiments fighting on the Isonzo-Carso line on Oct. 21 to 24 lost more than half their effectives, says the Idea Nazionale. Unable to save pieces of heavy artillery, the Austrians rolled them into ravines and torrents. Twelve and seventeen-inch guns placed on Mounts Santo and Sabatino to defend Gorizia were dismounted by Italian artillery fire.

VIENNA, Nov. 3. — This report of operations on the Italian frontier was issued by the War Office today:

The Italians have uninterruptedly continued their efforts against Gorizia on the front from Plava as far as the northern section of the Doberdo Plateau.

Very strong forces yesterday again attacked, but were everywhere repulsed. In these battles several Italian regiments lost half of their effectives. At midnight airships dropped numerous bombs on Gorizia.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Lack of reserves and ammunition caused the breakdown of the Italian offensive in the Isonzo region after a battle lasting two weeks," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"On the Italian side at least twenty-five infantry divisions and two groups of Alpine troops, totaling 320,000 men, took part in the fighting in this region, the artillery arm consisting of 180 heavy cannon and 1,300 lighted guns.

"On the front in the Tyrol there were engaged at least seven infantry divisions, that is, 170,000 rifles, 100 heavy cannon and 700 other guns.

"On the Isonzo front between Oct. 21 and Oct. 29 the Austro-Hungarians captured 67 officers and 3,200 men. The Italian losses are estimated at 150,000 men."

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BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN SEIZURE OF HOCKING

Will Answer Page's Request by Declaring Transfer of Ship Was a German Subterfuge.

EXPECTS QUICK SETTLEMENT

Washington Thinks Arbitration Will Be Needed—Company's Officials Preparing Brief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Within the next few days, it is expected, the British authorities will make to Ambassador Page a statement concerning the seizure of the steamship Hocking, which was taken into Halifax by a British cruiser and held for the prize court.

The Ambassador, acting under instructions from Washington, asked today for the reason for the seizure, and it is understood that the facts are being put into an official report which may reach him by the end of the week.

The seizure was the first since the abrogation of Article LVII. of the Declaration of London, and this has given rise to a question in some quarters whether the British authorities would be able to satisfy the American Government that the seizure was entirely legal under interpretation of international law. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed today, however, that no apprehension existed that Great Britain would get into serious conflict with the United States on account of it, but that, on the contrary, it was expected the British explanation would probably be satisfactory to Washington.

The alleged action of German vessel owners in resorting to the use of the United States flag to protect cargoes which were being shipped from America to Holland or other neutral ports, thence to be transshipped into Germany, was what inspired England to abrogate Article LVII., under which ship and cargo were protected by the flag flown. This alleged use of the American flag is held by the British authorities to be wrong in that it is only a subterfuge. The feeling in official circles is that the United States will agree that the new rule of compelling ships to show their papers, proving the ownership of the vessel as well as the cargo, no matter what flag is used, is legitimate.

The British attitude is that because of the evasiveness of the Germans the character of a vessel cannot be determined by the flag flown as the Declaration of London set forth. It is argued that as a means of determining the precise ownership the stoppage of vessels and subsequent inquiry can work no harm. The authorities here feel that they are privileged to do this in warfare on an enemy.

It will be explained to the United States Government through Ambassador Page that the ships and cargoes will be held only long enough for investigation into the ownership of the vessel, and that the inquiry will be speedy. If it develops that the ships are wholly or partly owned by Germans the British authorities will reserve the right to hold the vessels as prizes of war, but in every instance the facts will be laid before the American Government before final judgment so that the United States may present any facts which it deems necessary.

Washington Looks for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Settlement by arbitration of the case of the steamship Hocking, seized by a British cruiser off the Atlantic coast, is forecast here as a result of the new issue which has arisen between the United States and the Entente Allies over the question of determining the nationality of merchant ships.

The seizure of the Hocking is the first since the British Government's change of police, conformable to the French rule that a vessel's nationality is determined by ownership and not by flag. This position is at variance with that of the United States.

Great Britain and the United States heretofore have virtually been agreed that a vessel's nationality is determined by the flag she is entitled to fly, so that ships under German or Austrian flags were considered fair prizes.

Speedy Trial in Prize Courts.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 3.—The writ, served on the steamships Hocking and Hamborn, seized by British cruisers and brought here, shows that they are to come into the prize court within eight days and be tried for "condemnation as good and lawful prizes."

The writ does not state specifically why the ships are held, but it is understood that the validity of their recent transfer to American registry is to be tested.

The authorities apologized to the American Consul because the Stars and Stripes had been hauled down on the Hocking.

Company Will File a Brief.

A detailed statement will be filed with Secretary Lansing by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, owner of the steamship Hocking, giving the names of stockholders in the company and affidavits as to their citizenship. The stockholders are said to number fifteen and to be all American citizens. Allegations that German money was used to purchase the Hocking are denied by company officials.

The officers of the company are working with their attorneys on the brief to be presented as part of their protest against the seizure of the vessel.

CALLS BRITISH STAFF INFERIOR TO GERMAN

Lord Haldane Wants It Strengthened and More Consulted by the Cabinet.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, in delivering the Presidential address in the London School of Economics last night, devoted most of it to the General Staff.

"Between 1906 and the outbreak of the war," said Lord Haldane, "our General Staff had grown into a valuable organization, but with the outbreak of the war many of the officers went to the front, and the Staff, accordingly, suffered. But the nucleus remains, and many distinguished Staff officers are still available."

It would be prudent, Lord Haldane continued, to study the procedure of the Germans. They had thrown their strength into the Genral Staff work, and only a good General Staff could hope to play chess successfully against such a staff as the Germans possessed.

He said he believed the direction of the German campaign had been almost entirely in the hands of the General Staff. It had made blunders, but it also had obviously given the Germans the advantage of having the best and most precise advice worked out in every detail. The military situation, surveyed as a whole, showed that the German command had worked out such advice, and that the German Ministry had backed it up. Great Britain could not afford to be behindhand in this matter.

Lord Haldane said he believed much of the outcry against civilian Cabinet committees would cease if it were known they had constantly before them detailed advice from the General Staff. This was a vital necessity which he said he was glad to think the Cabinet and Lord Kitchener would not be likely to overlook.

When he recently visited headquarters, Lord Haldane said, he found some twenty-five officers on General French's staff.

"It has been a drawback," the speaker continued, "that we have not had a General Staff for fifty years such as the enemy has had, instead of for only about a decade. If we had had five times, or even three times, the number of trained staff officers many of our difficulties in the field could have been got rid of. Our staff officers are a match for the Germans in quality, but we need more."

In conclusion Lord Haldane dwelt on the necessity of doing the utmost in the direction of improving education to fit the country for the tremendous competition that would arise in the commercial and industrial fields after the war. The present easy-going system, he said, would not serve in the coming struggle.

NEW GERMAN CURBS ON CORRESPONDENTS

Messages Must be Unchanged in Publication Abroad and No Hostile Headlines Written.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.)—By order of the military authorities, all the foreign newspaper correspondents in Berlin are being required to sign a paper practically binding themselves to print nothing offensive to Germany. Among the correspondents who have been obliged to sign the agreement are some American correspondents, who had been made to promise to file three copies of every dispatch, one to be kept by the Foreign Office and another at the headquarters of the general staff.

They have been obliged also to promise that their telegrams will not be altered in any way by the editors receiving them, and that no headlines unfavorable to Germany will be printed above them. They furthermore have agreed to remain in Germany until the end of the war.

It is stated that a majority of the correspondents signed the agreement rather than run the risk of being expelled from the country.

SPAIN SENDS SHIP FOR WAR MUNITIONS

German Market Closed, Almirante Lobo Comes Here for Some Needed Supplies.

The Almirante Lobo, a Spanish Government transport, is here to take back to Spain many tons of munitions for use by the Spanish Army, particularly in the fighting in Morocco. The ship arrived last week and anchored in the Hudson off Fiftieth Street, where it lies surrounded by many railroad floats.

The presence here of the boat caused some wonder, particularly when the munitions began to be loaded, and many thought that Spain was preparing to put an army in the field in the European war.

The reason for the purchase of munitions here, it was learned last night from an official of the Spanish Government, was Spain's inability to get munitions from Germany, her usual source of supply. Spain has three factories which are working day and night to turn out arms, but the supply has remained exceedingly low. Most of the ammunition is for small arms.

It was also learned that the shipment will include many pieces of machinery for arms making, to be used in new factories now being built in Spain. Most of the ammunition and much of the machinery were shipped from Bridgeport.

The Almirante Lobo is being loaded slowly and probably will not be ready to sail for Spain for two or three weeks.

ASQUITH DEFENDED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

But Even Morley's Defense Includes Sharp Criticism of the Censorship.

THE COALITION ATTACKED

Baron St. Davids Wants Ministers Who Make Mistakes 'Scrapped'; Would Call Privy Council.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—Cabinet responsibility, the conduct of the war, and the censorship were discussed, criticised, and defended at a short sitting of the House of Lords last evening. The session proved a somewhat tame affair after the great debate in the House of Commons the night before.

Baron St. Davids, who has gained a reputation for outspokenness since he became a member of the Upper Chamber, started the discussion by demanding that a full meeting of the Privy Council, which is composed of some hundreds of members from all parts of the empire, should be called to discuss the present position of affairs. Unlike most of the critics of the Government, he believed that the war would have been better conducted by the late Liberal Government than by the present coalition. The late Government, he said, carried on the war with great vigor, while, since the formation of the coalition, no extraordinary vigor was noticeable. He said that those who had made mistakes should be "scrapped," and that hereafter no man should hold office merely because of former services, or rank or wealth.

"England Could Get Rid of Asquith."

Lord Willoughby de Broke said that Premier Asquith should be held responsible for all mistakes.

"If Russia could get rid of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the middle of the war," he said, "England could get rid of Asquith."

Viscount Morley of Blackburn deprecated the attacks on the Premier and pointed out that when he left the Cabinet he did not trouble the Lords with any reasons, which he considered good practice, especially when the country was at war. Speaking of the censorship, he asked the Government to take steps to prevent official interference with the publication of intelligence unless it was calculated to prejudice military and naval operations. The freedom of the press he declared to be as important as the greatest constitutional issue, and he agreed with Lord Loreburne when he spoke of the stupidity of the censor's actions. Everything which made the enemy think the country was afraid of the truth was an encouragement to its foes.

Lord Morley deplored the effect on neutrals of the ostrich-like activities and childish insincerities" of the censorship and added that he had never seen a Government or an Administration less in need of a censored press than the present one. He had never been addicted to undue glorification of the infallibility of public opinion, but it was not half so fallible as the opinion of Monarchs and Ministers, even Prime Ministers. They leaned on public opinion, good or bad; and how in the world were they to lean on free, full, and correct public opinion unless the public had free, full, and correct information as to the facts on which that opinion rested? It seemed, he said, as though the censors had a standing order to "keep the barometer nailed fast and set fair."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, who replied to Lord St. Davids and Boron Willoughby de Broke, pointed out the difficulty of calling together the Privy Council and said that Premier Asquith, while he might be considered responsible, was not responsible departmentally, and promised that at the proper time the Government would not shirk inquiry into the conduct of the war.

Baron Ribblesdale pointed out that Premier Asquith had assumed responsibility for "the past, present, and future." He could not see what more was wanted.

Buckmaster Defends the Censorship.

The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, replying to Lord Morley, said he believed that a strict and vigorous censorship was required for the safety and protection of the troops. The censorship was designed to prevent imprudent war cables from being sent abroad and to prevent home newspapers from printing anything that might be of use to the enemy.

Because of lack of experience, the early history of the Press Bureau, he said, was deplorable, and its actions were often unjust and unreasonable, but never intentionally unfair. The statement that the London editors were dissatisfied with the Press Bureau as it existed today was absolutely contradicted by the facts. In his experience bad news was never kept back; but he did object to cables passing through this country which "disseminated German lies."

After Viscount Bryce had pleaded for fuller and speedier recognition of the gallantry of the troops the debate was adjourned until Monday.

CALL CARSON'S ATTACK FUTILE

British Observers Think the Premier's Position Strengthened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons has brought about a triangular arrangement of personalities which promises as diverting developments as the average three-cornered French farce. Sir Edward Carson and Lord Northcliffe complete the trio in which the Prime Minister figures as undoubtedly the most happy in securing the confidence of his countrymen.

Sir Edward, who, since his resignation from the Cabinet has been painted by his friends as the strong, silent man for whom the nation has been looking to control its destinies, made a clear bid for the post which is jocosely spoken of as "the leadership of the Opposition" in the House, where there is no regularly constituted anti-Government party. His speech at first was listened to sympathetically; it ended in bewildering the House. He taxed the Cabinet with having no plan to deal with the Balkan situation. Members openly thanked Heaven that the Government had refused to have anything to do with Carson's plan, which amounted to little more than the coercion of Greece. John Redmond neatly hit off the situation when he asked Premier Asquith if he wasn't sorry for his failure to follow Mr. Redmond's advice not to include any Irish leader in the coalition Cabinet. Sir Edward Grey completed the rout of Carson by pointing out that the latter had completely misunderstood certain phases of the international situation.

"Mr. Asquith's speech yesterday was a reply to The Daily Mail," wrote Lord Northcliffe in that paper today. The Westminster Gazette comments thus:

"There happened to be a thunderclap just when the frog had come to the top of his pond and done his morning croak.

'It's answering me,' he said, and croaked again to the bursting point. 'He's answering us,' say the professional whimperers this morning in dealing with the Prime Minister's speech, and proceed to fresh exercises in self-inflation and boasting vanity, which, if any of their readers have a glint of humor, let alone a sense of propriety, should dissolve the whole whimpering business in ridicule."

NO COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Visit of New Zealand Ministers to London an Isolated Case.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The announcement is made that there is no present intention to hold an Imperial Colonial Conference in London, and that the coming visit of the New Zealand Ministers to London is for the purpose of their holding a consultation with the Government.

TALK OF NEW GERMAN LOAN.

Much of the Last One Spent in Winning Bulgaria, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that preparations for the issue of a new loan of $2,500,000,000 are being made. The prospectus probably will be published in January.

From a trustworthy source I learn that about $1,750,000,000 of the last loan already has been spent for military purposes. About half of this sum was spent in winning over Bulgaria, in payments to Turkey, and in other similar ways.

275,000 IRISH RECRUITS.

Tim Sullivan's Grandnephew Scoffs at Tales of Pro-Germanism.

Stories of disloyalty in Ireland and consequent failure in recruiting, as well as of extensive participation of the Irish in pro-German propaganda, are denied by Maurice P. Healy, in a letter just received in this city. Mr Healy, who is engaged in recruiting for the British Army, is a grandnephew of Timothy Healy, the Nationalist member of Parliament, and grandnephew of the late Timothy D. Sullivan. His criticism of Irish-Americans of pro-German proclivities gains point from the fact that he is partly of Irish-American descent.

"I have now spoken," he writes, "in three out of the four provinces, and I suppose I have made not far from 200 recruiting speeches. All these were made at meetings varying from 100 to 2,000 people. At the largest meeting there never were more than six or seven policemen. There were no military present other than the bandsmen and speakers. Only at three of these meetings was there any attempt at hostility; these were three meetings at Foster Place, Dublin, and the three meetings gave up seventeen, twelve, and fourteen recruits, respectively. All the other meetings were most friendly, and almost all produced large contingents of recruits.

"There are now nearly 275,000 Irishmen serving in the army and navy. This means one out of every fifteen people in Ireland. The German Army before the war was supposed to have a war strength of four and one-half millions. This works out at about one in sixteen—and, mark you, that was on a conscription-list basis. In this war Ireland has raised a voluntary army stronger in proportion to the population than the conscript army of the German Empire. And every one of these soldiers has his people at home backing him up. Where on earth could the pro-German movement in Ireland get its strength?

"The real fact is that outside of Dublin there are not more than a few hundred pro-Germans in Ireland. In Dublin there are, perhaps, as many more—possibly even a thousand. These make as much noise as a million. Every one of them seems to have his own private newspaper. I never saw so many little papers in Dublin. None of them have sufficient advertisements to pay for the printing, and nobody ever seems to buy them; so they cannot have a circulation large enough to support them. Whence comes the money? Whence came the money to post copies of 'Ireland, Germany, and the Freedom of the Seas' all over Ireland in envelopes bearing the names of respectable merchants? Some German money has actually been traced, and there must be any amount of it flying through the country.

"The people, however, who really amuse me are the Far Away Hillsiders. Having turned their backs upon their own country, they now calmly inform us that the real Ireland is in America, and we must run our native land upon the lines laid down by them."

ENGLAND TO BORROW $1,250,000,000 MORE

Makes a Total of $7,550,000,000—Commons Adopts Plan to Tax Foreign Firms.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Another vote of credit will be introduced in the House of Commons next week, according to an announcement made by Premier Asquith today. The amount was not stated, but it is expected to be £250,000,000, ($1,250,000,000.)

The present war expenditures are at the rate of £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) daily, the recent increase being largely due to advances to Great Britain's allies and expenditures on ammunition. The new credit when voted will suffice to carry on the expenditures until January.

Critics of the Government will take advantage of the credit vote to raise another debate on the political and military situation, as they are disappointed at the brevity of the debate, following Premier Asquith's statement on Tuesday.

Commons agreed today to the proposal of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a modification in the income tax so as to bring under the act foreign firms doing business in this country through agents.

At present the agent, by a technicality, escapes paying an income tax on profits. This new plan will also catch the foreign exporter, who invoices goods to an apparently independent firm in England at prices showing nominally little or no profits. Hereafter the income tax on these transactions will be based on a percentage of the output.

If an additional credit of $1,250,000,000 is voted by Great Britain's legislators the total British credits since the war began will total $7,550,000,000. The figures for all the Allies except Serbia and Montenegro are as follows:

Great Britain	$7,550,000,000
France	4,240,500,000
Russia	3,020,500,000
Italy	400,000,000
Japan	50,000,000
Total	$16,160,000,000

Germany's credits have totaled $7,500,000,000, having been voted as follows:

August, 1914	$1,250,000,000
December, 1914	1,250,000,000
March, 1915	2,500,000,000
August, 1915	2,500,000,000

The amounts voted by Austria are hard to estimate because what has been pledged by the Crown and what by Parliament has not been definitely established. In a speech in the Reichstag on Aug. 20, when Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, asked for the credit of $2,500,000,000 he incidentally threw this light on the Austrian transactions:

"Our ally, Austria-Hungary, has thus far raised some 8,000,000,000 crowns ($1,600,000,000) through long-term loans, an accomplishment which, in view of its economic condition and the wealth of its people, deserves the greatest recognition."

It has been ascertained that the loans thus floated amounted to less than 60 per cent. of the credits pledged by the Crown and Parliament. Thus Austria-Hungary's total indebtedness due to the war up to Aug. 20 would be in excess of $2,666,000,000. This, added to Germany's credits, would make the total amount raised by the Central Empires over $10,166,000,000.

GET AMERICAN ADVICE IN RULE OF POLAND

Germans Engage Dr. Kellogg to Make Suggestions as to Work of Relief.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London.)—Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, Director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, arrived in Berlin today. Dr. Kellogg is going to Warsaw, where he will spend a week in investigating conditions preparatory to making recommendations to the Warsaw Government for Polish relief.

Dr. Kellogg is making the journey at the request of the German authorities in Warsaw and the German General Army Headquarters, who have arranged the visit without the knowledge of either the Berlin Government or James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador. Dr. Kellogg, after spending some days in the City of Warsaw studying statistics, plans to make a tour of Poland and observe the actual conditions, after which he will formulate suggestions for acceptance or rejection by the Germans.

CAVE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Unionist M. P. Succeeds Smith, Promoted to be Attorney General.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—George Cave, Unionist Member of Parliament, has been appointed Solicitor General in succession to Sir Frederick Edward Smith, who has taken the portfolio of Attorney General, made vacant by the recent resignation of Sir Edward Carson.

George Cave has been a Unionist member of Parliament since 1906, and is 59 years old. He has been County Alderman for Surrey and Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He is known as the editor of "Sweet's Conveyancing, and Gale on Easements." He is an Oxford graduate.

Sir Frederick Edwin Smith is 43 years of age, and since 1906 has filled a Unionist seat for the Walton Division of Liverpool, being one of the leaders of the party. He has written largely on legal subjects. He succeeded Sir S. O. Buckmaster as Solicitor General on the reorganization of the Asquith Cabinet on May 26. Smith also is an Oxford man.

GERMANS' ELABORATE DEFENSES IN BELGIUM

Trenches Constructed and Bridges Built in the Eastern Part of the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German military leaders have recently been giving close attention to the work of constructing a defense line in Eastern Belgium.

The Scheldt forms a great support for this line, a fact which indicates the distance to which the Germans expect to retreat if the move is forced on them. Many bridges are being thrown over the river, and around Antwerp there is being constructed a huge system of defenses. There are trenches on both sides of the river. A bridge has been built at Dendermonde (sixteen miles east of Ghent,) and now one is being constructed to the north of the city at a point where the Germans long since laid down concrete beds.

Certain roads in the neighborhood of Ghent and Thielt have been robbed of stone paving in order to repair the main communication roads. This work goes on increasingly, and there are daily reports of men taken forcibly from various towns and villages to carry on work intended for the further tightening of the hold of the hated invader.

Sentences for refusal to comply continue to be passed all over the country. At Mons a group of ninety men received sentences ranging from two months to five years.

GIANT SUBMARINE TRAPPED BY BRITISH

German Undersea Craft, 240 Feet Long, Launched Only Two Weeks Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Liverpool Post publishes the following from its London correspondent:

"I have heard an interesting story, which I believe worthy of credence, of the inglorious career of the latest German U-boat. She was 240 feet in length, with a 20-foot beam. In addition to torpedo tubes she carried four guns of fairly large calibre.

"She was launched a fortnight ago at Stettin and within a few hours of leaving there she was securely caught in one of the traps we so skillfully laid for these craft.

"Our experts have, I believe, made an inspection of the latest prize, and find that in this branch of naval construction the enemy has nothing to teach us."

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Skating Season "Arrives"

THE vogue for skating is heralded this Winter as becoming even more popular than dancing. Never before in America have we anticipated this sport as a social accomplishment, though Canada and half of Europe have always included it as an important Winter diversion. The big public rinks are on the eve of opening, and it is said that some of New York's most prominent hotels are installing rinks where will be worn fashionable costumes especially designed for the purpose.

The following list contains garments appropriate for skating.

Macy's Sporting Goods Department has a full line of the latest models in Spalding's hockey skates, also the regulation clamp skates, skis and hockey sticks.

Women's Suits

Women's skating costume of fine quality broadcloth banded with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), consisting of coat, skirt, pantalettes, hat and combination muff and skate bag—circular skirt—short jacket, belted, with circular peplum. Fur collar, cuffs and bottom of jacket and pantalettes. Colors—Plum and green. $64.75

Another suit is a copy of a Bernard model in velveteen. Short cut, smartly flared in back. High close collar, trimmed with bands of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Full, flaring skirt with French belt. Claret color, navy, brown and black. $48.75

Women's Suits and Skirts Dept., Third Floor.

Women's Blouses

Charming skating blouse of Georgette crepe—full sleeves. Turn-back buttoned cuffs. The newest note of this blouse is a captivating monk's hood trimmed with tip coney fur, buttoned to the back of the collar. All delicate shades. $9.49

Radium Crepe de Chine blouse. Full sleeve; deep cuff fur-trimmed at wrist edge. Collar to be worn high or turned back, trimmed with white hair fur. Fastened by fur-tipped silk cords drawn through decorative button-holes. In delicate shades. $5.49

Women's Blouse Dept., Third Floor.

Skating Skirts

Smart plaid velvet full skirt. Shallow yoke deepening at sides for inserted pockets. Jet buttons down the front. In red, or green plaid. $8.94

Bannockburn shawl skirt with fringed tunic draped, and falling in deep points on each side. Fitted yoke buttoned over hips with long tailored tabs. Belgian blue, old gold and green. $8.94

A second Bannockburn shawl model with straight lines. A deep fringe forms the hem edge of the skirt. Yoke pointed over hips. Tailored side pockets. Very smart. Blue, mustard and green. $4.96

White English Corduroy skirt with fullness gathered into full heading at the belt. Buttoned at both sides. Tailored pockets. $7.94

Semi-circular skirt in warm brilliant plaids. Full skirt, wide loose belt. An interesting feature is the side pockets, semi-Capuchin in shape. $12.74

Womens' Suits and Skirts Dept., Third Floor.

Women's Skating Coats

Wool-jersey coats. Medium length lined with silk jersey. Large square collar trimmed with white coney fur. Deep patch pockets. Hem finished with four-inch band of white coney. Wide sash. Rose, Copenhagen and mustard. $28.75

Silk jersey coat lined with wool jersey. Deep sailor collar of white coney fur. Side pockets. Wide belt with square jersey covered buckle. Rose and Copenhagen. $36.75

Tailored Norfolk jacket of knit-cloth. Narrow belt. Self-colored buttons. Blue, green and old rose. $6.94

Brushed wool scarfs. Wide scarf with deep fringe ends. White with combination of color in all popular shades. And colors with white combination. $1.96, $2.49 & $2.96

Women's Sweater Dept.—Third Floor.

Men's, Women's and Boys' Skating Shoes

Black box calf leather shoes. Lace extra low at the toe. Goodyear welt, first quality oak soles. Padded tongues. Reinforced at ankles. Black eyelets. Buckle and strap over ankles.
Boys' shoes, $3.74 the pair. Women's shoes, $3.96 the pair
Men's shoes, $3.96 the pair

Skates for Men and Women

Spalding Ice Skates—Hockey Club, No. X.E. Synthite steel blades, hardened and tempered. Nickel plated. Highly polished. Sizes 8½ to 11½, for $2.79 the pair.
Other Spalding skates for 94c to $4.69 the pair

No. 3 Union Hardware Co. Ice Skates, runners made of tempered, full polished union steel. Heavy nickel plate. $1.24 the pair

No. X. 3 Union Hardware Co. Ice Skates. Made of same material as No. 3. Blades are flanged. Made for attaching to the shoes. $1.69 the pair

No. 28½ Ladies' Clamp and strap back skates, flanged runners. Union tempered steel. All parts highly polished nickel plate. $2.39 the pair
Other skates for 98c to $2.97.

We are unable to specify every model and quality carried in our complete stock. The above mentioned are a few of the popular styles.

Mackinaws for Men

All wool. Norfolk models, or plain box models with belts. High collar. Four button lengths. Excellent skating coats. Brown, green and gray plaids. $5.74, $7.49 and $8.49

Men's Sweaters

All worsted. Shawl collar, shaker knit sweaters. Maroon, gray, dark green and white. Sizes 36 to 46, for $5.94
Other sweaters from $1.98 to $16.74.

Men's Sport Sets

Imported sport sets, including sweater, scarf, cap and gloves in the latest stripe effects. $18.74 complete.

Men's Skating Caps and Scarfs

Light weight worsted caps 39c each. Shaker knit all wool skating caps at 79c each.

All-wool scarfs in the latest shades and heather mixtures, for $1.24 to $3.96

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Plush Robes, *green and black*	$2.95
Heavyweight, navy, green, or black	$5.75
Double Plush, rubber interlined	$7.00
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Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

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CHOATE CHAMPIONS NATIONAL DEFENSE

Host at Luncheon of State Committee Appointed for Preparedness Campaign.

PLEA MADE TO CONGRESS

Resolutions Ask President Also to Take Action—Whitman and Menken Also Speak.

That the United States is not in any particular or in a single respect prepared to defend itself and that the time is at hand to make it ready was the keynote of a speech delivered by Joseph H. Choate, at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a luncheon given by Mr. Choate for the members of the New York State Committee on National Defense, appointed a few weeks ago by Governor Whitman to co-operate with the National Security League in a nationwide campaign for adequate national preparedness. In addition to the members of the New York State Committee there were present yesterday representatives from Chicago, Boston, New Haven, and other cities.

Those present at the luncheon, besides Mr. Choate, were Governor Whitman, Martin H. Glynn, Benjamin B. Odell, Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann of Buffalo, Simon Guggenheim, William M. Calder, Colonel G. Creighton Webb, S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League; Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, George W. Perkins, Colonel Lorillard Spencer, Eversley Childs, Mayor Joseph W. Stevens of Albany, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; Judge Elbert H. Gary, Seth Low, Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, William Hamlin Childs, Bainbridge Colby, William Hayward, Arthur Curtiss James, Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, Osborne A. Day of New Haven, Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, George H. Cobb of Watertown, Guy Murchie of Boston, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Francis M. Jencks of Baltimore, William F. Dix, Henry L. West, and C. B. Hubbell.

Appeals to Congress.

A resolution offered by Bainbridge Colby and adopted near the close of the meeting follows:

Whereas, The reports of the General Staff and Naval Board prove that the United States is not adequately prepared against attack, and the necessity of protecting this country is the most vital issue before the American people, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the New York State Committee on National Defense, appointed by Governor Charles S. Whitman to co-operate with the National Security League, Inc., that as complete preparedness is the best possible assurance of peace, we urge upon the President and his advisers further serious consideration of the need of the country for prompt and complete protection. Especially we appeal to Congress to make public the reports of the General Staff of the Army and General Board of the Navy and through early legislation give effect to the recommendations of these experts, as in the present world crisis we believe the American people are willing cheerfully to meet the cost of national insurance; and be it further

Resolved, That we request all citizens, through organization and personal endeavor, to aid in furthering the cause of preparedness in order that our splendid structure of free Government, with all that it means to civilization, may be preserved to coming generations.

Mr. Choate, who is the Honorary President of the National Security League, made the first speech. He told of the organization of the league by men who hated war, did not believe in militarism, and who desired peace above all things, and, desiring it, believe that the surest way to keep and maintain it was to be prepared to defend it. Self-defense, he added, was the first duty of every nation, as well as of every man.

Unprepared, Says Choate.

"On looking into the matter of national defense," said Mr. Choate, "and seeking the best possible advice that I could get from the best authorities of the army and the navy, I found that the nation was not in any particular or any single respect ready for self-defense, and that the duty of preparing the nation rested upon the people of the nation. The object of the formation of the league was to arouse public sentiment to the danger that hung over the country in case of attack, and through them, if possible, to reach the representatives of the people at Washington, through whom the often repeated and long-neglected advice of the Army Staff and the Naval Board could be carried into successful operation.

"As to the navy, they found there an immense amount of deficiencies, which I believe have already been admitted by the distinguished head of the navy himself. As to the army, they found an equal need of enlargement and strengthening, the particulars of which I will not go into before you. As to the militia, upon which in a protracted war or in case of a protracted attack the nation must rely for its defense, they found also an immense amount yet to be done.

"When we think that out of 15,000,000 of men between the ages of 18 and 45, which I believe has been ascertained to be the number—or 30,000,000 if things had gone a little differently yesterday and the right of suffrage and of carrying on war had been communicated to women—when we think that out of that vast mass of people able and ready there might not be found a sufficient force in case of the first attack being resisted, there might not be found a sufficient force to come to the rescue of the nation and save it.

"Then as to the aeroplanes, they are absolutely wanting; I do not wonder at that because of the history of aeroplanes and aircraft altogether. When The Hague Conference met in 1899, of which my friend, Mr. Low, was a distinguished member, they discussed the subject of aircraft. They found it was something they did not know anything about and could not find out about at that time, and they resolved that the sending out of any projectiles from any kind of aircraft should be forbidden for the space of five years.

In The Hague Conference.

"When we met at The Hague in 1907 or 1908, those five years had long since expired, but we found we could not come to any clearer view of the subject of fighting in the air than Mr. Low's convention. One of the British delegates declared with a great deal of fervor, that 'the two elements, the land and the sea, were sufficient for war, and that the air and the sky ought to be reserved for peace.' And we voted to renew the prohibition of casting projectiles from any aircraft until after the adjournment of the third conference, which never has met and perhaps never will meet.

"Well, that is the situation. That is the condition of things that we found existing here—that great preparation was wanted and it was all to be accomplished through Congress, and Congress could only be reached through the general action of the people. The map that you see on the wall gives some idea of this great work and of its breadth; the centres where branches have been established by the league and points of address to the people.

"Now, I don't know that I can help this company organize by any more extended remarks. Governor Whitman has in his wisdom, and I think to the great benefit of the country, appointed this committee of responsible citizens gathered from all parts of the State, for the purpose of organizing here today and aiding the National Security League in their general purpose. I think we have already had a very great effect upon public sentiment. I saw in The World's Work, which I looked over yesterday, that they have taken a review of the press and that of 360 newspapers, I believe it was only six in all were opposed to our general plan.

"It seems to me that we have made some impression upon the Federal Government at Washington, also. I think the Secretaries of War and the Navy are very wideawake. They are prepared to recommend to Congress very decisive action. How soon what they propose can be put into operation I do not know. I am perfectly sure that pressure can be brought to bear upon Congress by this committee when it is duly organized and set to work which will have a very great effect on the movement for national defense."

Whitman Tells of Letters.

Governor Whitman spoke for New York State. He said he had received letters from all parts of the State commending the movement and expressive of the appreciation that so many prominent and busy men were willing to give their time and energy to the matter of national preparedness. The Governor read that part of the Federal Constitution which guarantees "to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion."

"While the committee," he continued, "is not, from a governmental standpoint, official, it is certainly in the interests of the people of this great State, and certainly called upon by you will permit me to say it—it is the patriotic duty of its citizens to make inquiries for the purpose of determining whether the Government of the United States is in position to protect this, our own State, against invasion—which is one of the obligations and duties which rest upon the Government. I mean nothing political when I say, rest upon the Federal Administration. It is proper that you take such steps as seem wise to see whether proper measures have been adopted for the protection of our State, and if you find that such is not the case, it seems to me that it is not only your privilege but your duty, so far as you may be able, to suggest such means or measures and to exert such influence as you may have.

"I do not mean to speak in flattery, but I know what influence of such men as you here have, who have the confidence and faith and trust of the people of your State. I know how great that influence may be. And it is more than fitting and proper that you should make such plans and adopt such steps and consider the condition of the situation so that such influences may be brought to bear on our Federal Government as will insure proper protection for the State of New York.

"The primary purpose of this committee is to co-operate with the National Security League and other leagues and other organizations. It is unnecessary to say that, I assure you—and I know those who know me will believe me that I say what is true—that there is absolutely nothing political, or I might better say partisan, about this movement. It has been my effort, as it has been the effort of the Security League, to make this committee not of partisans or factions or classes of any kind, but representative of the best citizenship of this State.

"If you feel that the committee should be increased, I am ready and willing at any time to make any additions to it you may desire. It is my opinion that the work of committees of this kind can be carried on when it is not too large, and I am inclined to think this committee is large enough; but I will be willing at any time to add to it as you may desire, if after deliberation you think it should be increased.

Promises to Co-operate.

"In closing it is fitting to say for the administration at Albany—and I am sure that I can speak for the other members of the administration—and for the Legislature and men that compose both houses of the Legislature, as well as the administration—without regard to politics—that if there is any practical way we can aid you in your work to advance the interests you represent, to work in co-operation with you, let us know and we will be ready and glad to do so.

"I wish you godspeed. The citizens of this State can be engaged in no better work. You can direct your attention in no work at the present time that has greater issues for the State which we love than the work you are about to undertake."

Mr. Menken, President of the National Security League, was the last speaker. He said it was the opinion of the league that getting Congress to act, in view of adverse interest and conflicts of opinion, was a matter of grave moment, and that if the league was to succeed it would need the sympathy and co-operation of the citizenship of the country. The problem, he added, was too big and too great for any single organization to bear, and the co-operation must be complete.

DEPICTS NEW HAVEN IN BENEVOLENT ROLE

Defense Will Contend Road Benefited Both Public and Concerns Absorbed.

STEAMSHIP DEAL TAKEN UP

Buyer Limited Earnings of Small Company — Letters on Joy Line's Competition.

For the first time yesterday the defense in the trial of eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Federal District Court obtained the chance of cross-examining one of the important witnesses for the Government. Through Charles F. Choate of Boston it showed that Charles C. Goodrich of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company had not so much to complain about in the absorption of his company by the New Haven.

It is understood that the line suggested by the questions of Mr. Choate will be one of the principal methods of the defense. There can be no doubt of most of the facts which the Government is proving, but two different complexions can be placed on those facts. The Government is picturing the New Haven as a greedy corporation gobbling up every species of transportation facility in its hunger for monopoly, whether it was to the advantage of the public and the smaller companies or not. The defense will set itself to show that the public was benefited, while in some cases the companies bought up were made more prosperous by the mergers.

R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government made Mr. Goodrich give the details of the agreement the Hartford and New York Transportation Company formed in 1901 with the New Haven. One of the principal clauses provided that when the transportation company had earned $183,000 in any year, from freight it should shorten its season so as to make no more.

Mr. Goodrich also told how the New Haven acquired the stock of the Hartford & New York Company in 1905, and how he continued to operate as General Manager the line, of which he had been President and practical owner. After that time the company became one of the New Haven's agents in purchasing other concerns, and as such bought the physical property of the United States Transportation Company, which by that time had taken over the Joy Line. Moreover, it purchased the Maine Steamship Company and converted its freight steamboats, the Bunker Hill, the Old Colony, and another into passenger vessels.

Depended on New Haven.

When Mr. Goodrich was taken over by Mr. Choate he showed the complete dependence of the Hartford & New York on the New Haven, which made it possible for the railroad to get possession of the steamboat concern. During the Winter, when the ice formed in the Connecticut River, the steamboat company could not deliver its freight along its inland route, and so it had to deliver by rail through Saybrook, Conn.

To carry on this business an agreement concerning rates was necessary with the New Haven, and Mr. Choate showed that, except the clause limiting the business of the Hartford & New York, the agreement of 1901 merely set down in black and white the current business practice.

"You were charging less than the New Haven to some points?" Mr. Choate asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Goodrich. "Sometimes we were giving rates from 20 to 40 per cent. less than the railroads. Then the New Haven met our rates except on the express business. As it could carry the express matter so much more quickly than we could it could always obtain a better rate than we."

"Did you not retaliate with a circular, in which you offered to send freight to inland towns, with which you had no railroad connections?"

"I got up a circular," the witness admitted cautiously.

"Putting in many towns to which you couldn't really have delivered freight profitably?"

"I wanted to bring the New Haven to terms," said the steamboat man, "by showing what could be done if it tried to crowd us. Then I called on Martin C. Knapp and told him my trouble, and he said there was business for both of us, if we would only use a little common sense."

Mr. Choate, satisfied with having suggested that the New Haven was acting in self-defense against the Hartford & New York concern, went on to show that in spite of the agreement the Hartford & New York had not done so badly by the merger. Thus in 1903 the earnings of the steamboat line exceeded the limit contained in the agreement by $10,000. In 1904 by $6,000 and in 1905 by nearly $40,000.

To put this before the jury the defense offered its first exhibit, consisting of a chart of the earnings of the Hartford & New York, showing that they were constantly rising during the years in which Mr. Goodrich had complained that the New Haven had "crowded" his company, and that the gain in gross earnings in ten years was $90,000.

Mr. Goodrich explained how he had had a conference with Charles S. Mellen, and had been told that he might continue to operate the transportation company as general manager and might charge whatever rates he pleased as long as the company earned for the New Haven 5 per cent. on the money given for it. It was also brought out that the price the New Haven paid was fair, as the steamboat concern had been earning 5 per cent. on its stock for years and the railroad took it over at 80.

Advantage to Public.

There was also advantage to the public in the merger, Mr. Choate showed by Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Mellen directed the witness to buy coal barges and to charge the same rate for hard and soft coal from New York to Hartford as from New York to New London. This meant that the Hartford purchaser got his coal fifteen cents a ton cheaper than before.

Since the New Haven acquired the company, Mr. Goodrich said, there had been no increase of rates, and some diminution. Mr. Batts examined his statements closely in re-direct examination, but did not shake them.

There ensued a tedious identification of documents and letters by means of Morris K. Dugan, Secretary to the President of the New Haven, and Frederick P. Holbrook, General Freight Agent of the New Haven from 1901 to 1908.

As Mr. Holbrook was testifying, the defense asserted that it had the right to cross-examine witnesses upon this identification. Frank M. Swacker for the Government urged that the only desire he and his colleagues had was to present the case to the jury in its chronological order, and they feared that it would get confused if there was any departure from this custom.

Judge Hunt decided for the defense, but Mr. Choate had not been asking Mr. Holbrook questions long before it was evident that it would lead to the hopeless confusion of the case through the introduction of matter out of its chronological order. So the Court stopped the cross-examination for the time being.

After William F. Hickey, a clerk in the New Haven offices, had identified other papers, the Government began to put in letters connected with the capture of the Joy Line. This was a rival of the New Haven's Providence & Stonington steamboat line, and was bought up in 1905, and yesterday the Government sought to show that the attack began on it in 1900.

Letters from James W. Hall, Vice President of the New Haven, to various officers, were read by James W. Osborne, who for the first time took an active part in the trial. They told of the running of the steamboat Massachusetts between Providence and New York by the New Haven in the Summer of 1900. The fare charged was only $1 each way, and Mr. Hall instructed his subordinates to be careful to assert that there was nothing connected with the Joy Line in this new service.

Other letters showed that the Joy Line met the competition, and so the New Haven cut the rates by the Massachusetts to 75 cents.

Mr. Osborne read the letters with such emphasis that DeLancey Nicoll asked:

"Are you going to be at the wheel during the whole of this joy ride?"

"I shall be near it, if not at it," was the reply.

The trial will continue this morning.

SUBWAY NOT A CASUALTY.

Court Holds Hammerstein to Agreement with United Booking.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday denied the application of the Hammerstein Amusement Company for an injunction restraining the United Booking Offices of America from refusing to supply it with attractions for its Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The plaintiff made an agreement with the defendant in 1907 to refrain from engaging in the vaudeville business for fourteen years within the district bounded by Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River, except in the Victoria Theatre, which went out of business on May 1. The consideration for thus restricting the business of the plaintiff was the payment of $225,000.

When, by reason of the new subway and the exactions of the Building and Fire Departments, the plaintiff found it wise to forsake the Victoria, the defendants refused to supply the people necessary for carrying on a vaudeville business in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The plaintiff said that lack of this service would mean a loss of about $220,000 a year.

It was also said that the agreement with the defendant provided that it should not stand in case of fire or other casualty, and that the building of the subway and the worry and loss it caused was in fact a casualty.

The court decided that needed city improvements were not casualties within the meaning of the agreement, and refused the injunction. An injunction was also refused to the defendant in a cross-action which sought to prohibit the Hammerstein Company from continuing in business within the restricted area.

BARNARD ALUMNAE ELECTION

Trustee to be Chosen, No Candidate Getting 40 Per Cent. of Vote Cast.

The Associate Alumnae of Barnard College has elected officers for 1915-1916 as follows: President, Clare M. Howard, 1903; First Vice President, Eleanor Gay, 1909; Secretary, Margaret Peck, 1914; Treasurer, Theodora Baldwin, 1900.

Other members of the Board of Directors are: Elizabeth Allen, 1902; Dorothy Brewster, 1908; Agnes L. Dickson, 1899; Mrs. George Endicott, 1900; Mrs. Hugh Lowther, 1902; Anna C. Mellick, 1898; Lillian Schoedler, 1911; Edith P. Striker, 1899; Mrs. George Sykes, 1903; Jean W. Lattick, 1895; Viola Lurck, 1913; Adeline C. Wheelock, 1897.

The election of an alumnae trustee to succeed Mrs. Herbert Parsons has not yet been completed. No candidate received 40 per cent. of the votes cast and a second ballot must be taken.

WAR AID ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prince of Wales and Polish Funds Offer Novel Attractions.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, through James Barnes, 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chairman of the local branch, announced yesterday that it would give a number of entertainments this Winter in behalf of the fund. The first will be held in the Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dances by members of the Pavlowa Ballet have been added to the attractions of the Polish Victims' Fund Benefit at the Hotel Biltmore tomorrow afternoon. They include Miss Plaskowiecka, who will dance the Paderewski minuet. There will be special features by others. The bazaar, for which especially elaborate preparations have been made, will be characteristically Polish.

ALLEGED AGREEMENT ON K-2 NOT FOUND

Lieut. Child Thinks He Saw Company's Promise to Admiral Little in Writing.

FILES SEARCHED IN VAIN

Submarine's Commander Tells Court His Early Fears About Lead Drops Were Baseless.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—A futile search for the alleged agreement between Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, and a representative of the Electric Boat Company, under which the company was to make good any defect in the batteries of the submarine K-2 which might develop after its acceptance for the Government, marked the opening of the defense today in the court-martial of Admiral Little for neglect of duty while an Inspector at the Fore River Shipyard.

All of the correspondence between Little and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy was brought into court. No such agreement was in the files, and it was stated that repeated searches had been made, including one by the defendant.

Lieutenant Warren G. Child, who was Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Fore River plant when the K-2 was built, devoted much of his testimony today to the alleged agreement.

"I have every reason to believe," he said, "that the agreement between Rear Admiral Little and S. A. Gardner, the Fore River agent of the Electric Boat Company, was reduced to writing. I think I saw it; it was on pink paper. There were two kinds of paper on the records, and I think this agreement was on pink paper when I saw it."

The witness said he had not seen this "pink paper" since the present investigation began. According to Lieutenant Child, a promise was made by Gardner to Little to guarantee the storage batteries in the K-2 for all time and offering to replace anything wrong as a result of lead drops. This, Lieutenant Child said, was inspired by the fears of Lieutenant Moses, the prospective commander of the K-2, that lead drops might appear after the six months' period.

During the afternoon the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Johnson, introduced several papers for identification by Captain G. W. McElroy, Naval Inspector of Machinery at the Fore River plant. Capt. McElroy said they were all reports on the K-2. The pink paper agreement was not among them. In the opinion of Captain McElroy all the reports written by Rear Admiral Little were excellent studies of the subject to which he was assigned.

Lieutenant Radford B. Moses, first Commander of the K-2, testified that events had proved that his early fears of the injurious effects of lead drops such as were found in batteries of the K-2 were unfounded; that in fact the presence of the drops had caused no lasting troubles. Under cross-examination he was asked why he had changed his opinion, and he answered that he had not done so. He never had seen lead drops in batteries before, he explained, and his fears expressed after the discovery were based on the possibility of resultant harm rather than on any effect of which he felt certain.

Lieutenant Moses admitted having given an official opinion that Rear Admiral Little was responsible for defective workmanship on the K-2. It was as a member of a board of investigation, called to inquire into the trouble with the submarine after her trial trip, he testified, that he had said to other members of the board that Rear Admiral Little was at fault.

"On the second trial on Feb. 15, 1915, I did not report defects to the Board of Inspection and Survey because no defects had developed," said the Lieutenant. "The batteries then, fourteen months after the first preliminary trial, were working excellently. The first low cell developed March 2, 1915, about a year and five months after the batteries had been installed."

That the Solicitor General of the Navy Department may be called as a witness to round out the case of the prosecution was indicated when Judge Advocate Johnson read a letter from the head of the Deep Sea Legal Department. The Judge Advocate wanted to know if the Solicitor could be examined by deposition, in the course of which the Solicitor General would be asked what was the responsibility of the electric boat company with regard to the batteries of the K-2.

Commander Latimer objected to this and after the conclusion of an argument on this point the court was cleared. When the court-martial was reconvened it was announced that Commander Latimer's objections had been upheld, and that the Judge Advocate must notify the Solicitor General to appear in person if he wished to testify.

Another witness was Henry Grube, chief electrician of the K-2, who testified he never saw the cells of a battery injured by lead drops until he saw those of the K-2. He saw eighteen or twenty lead drops in the plates of the K-2 at Fore River, he said. Sixty of the 120 cells of the submarine's batteries contained lead drops when the K-2 was overhauled in March of this year at Pensacola. Many of the cells were short-circuited and, in the opinion of the witness, this short-circuiting was caused by lead drops.

Invite President to Military Show.

Major Robert S. Cook, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who is in charge of arrangements for the Military Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 15, left for Washington yesterday with an invitation to President Wilson and his Cabinet. There will be a Navy Night, with Secretary Daniels presiding, and an Army Night, when Secretary Garrison will officiate.

LIPTON COMING HERE.

Sir Thomas Hopes to Regain Health Impaired by Work in Serbia.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been active in Red Cross work in Serbia until recently, when he returned to England for rest, is to visit this city probably within two weeks, according to a cable message received yesterday by George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, where he will stop before going West. His visit will include a tour of the United States and a trip to the Canal Zone.

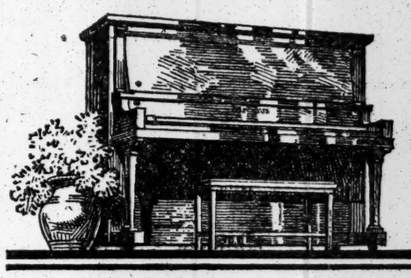
His visit, planned for a little more than a year ago, was postponed on account of the war. He was to have entered his yacht in the America Cup race. His health has been impaired by overwork in Serbia and his friends hope he will be benefited by a trip to America.

GAS KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Crippled Girl May Have Leaned Crutches Against Key of a Jet.

Elsie Ederle, 12 years old, and her brother William, 11 years old, of West Fifty-second Street and the Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J., were killed yesterday by gas. The girl was crippled and used crutches to get about.

It is thought she left her bed to get a drink and upon returning put her crutches against the wall in such a way as to turn the key of a gas jet. The father of the children went to work at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and at that time there was no odor of gas. When the mother arose the girl and boy were dead.



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Conscription in the United States

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

At a time when the people of the United States are giving such serious consideration to the question of preparedness, the means used by President Lincoln, acting under the powers conferred upon him by the clause of the Constitution quoted above, to put conscription into force in the United States, are of particular interest.

The complete story of these methods **—given in detail for the first time—** furnishes the theme for an article by J. Ellis Barker in the November issue of Current History Magazine of The New York Times, and will prove of absorbing interest and of much present importance.

Other articles of world-wide interest include "Germany's England," a group of the articles by well-known Germans; "The Spirit of Russia," by leaders of the Duma, and the Third Balkan War, treated in masterly fashion by the leading statesmen of the Allies.

The November issue comprehends the complete annals of the war developed during October, 1915.

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NOTED HARVARD MEN OPEN CLUB'S ANNEX

Dr. Eliot, Dr. Lowell, and Joseph H. Choate Speak at Alumni Organization's Dinner.

SEMI-CENTENARY OBSERVED

Celebration Marks Anniversary of the Club—Luxurious Quarters in the New Addition.

"The spirit of Harvard is essentially the spirit of liberty," said Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, speaking last night at the semi-centennial celebration of the Harvard Club, in its new buildings at 31 West Forty-fourth Street. "It is the spirit of liberty for the individual, for society at large—liberty in Government and education—which binds Harvard men together.

"But in these later days, since the beginning of the great war in Europe, we begin to hear that liberty must be limited, that it must be regulated. I have heard repeatedly from Harvard men in the last six months that to procure efficiency in peace and war there is great merit in implicit obedience. How is that as an educational doctrine among Harvard men? In the education we received it was not obedience which was taught to us, but self control and the development of personal initiative.

"Is it not true that the whole experience of this country shows that to obtain any sort of efficiency in the mass we must have for every individual freedom and the opportunity to develop initiative? Do we not believe that Pasteur's definition of democracy is the correct one—'democracy is that form of government which permits every individual citizen to do his best for the common good'?

"I believe our observation of the great war which has been going on for the last sixteen months should confirm us in the belief that under freedom for the people—freedom in the school, the college, in business—the greatest efficiency is to be developed."

Several hundred Harvard men who had met for the exercises which commemorated the semi-centennial and formally opened the addition to the club's buildings, cheered Dr. Eliot enthusiastically, and they cheered again when his successor, Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, told them that they had met not only to celebrate the opening of the buildings, but quite as much to celebrate the man under whose hand the great changes of the last half century had taken place in Harvard. Dr. Lowell's address was devoted to a prospect of Harvard possibilities in the next fifty years.

"That the university will grow and grow greatly," he said, "we cannot doubt. The era of great building is probably at an end, but we need a chemical laboratory, and we look forward to the time fifty years hence when the university will house practically all its students. Then the student body will become representative of the nation even more than it now, and we hope that Harvard will have not only the admiration but the affection of her sister universities. At my inauguration President Hadley referred to me as the President of our greatest university, which shows that to a certain extent we have the affection and admiration of other universities already. You read the other day how Yale had of her own initiative disqualified five athletes for unwitting infraction of amateur rules, and you read that Harvard begged Yale not to do it. You may think that is quixotic, but I maintain that it is the true spirit of sportsmanship among gentlemen."

Joseph H. Choate gave recollections of the beginning of the Harvard Club and of his student days from 1848 to 1852, when he boarded in the college commons for $2 a week. He said that Harvard English was the best English he had ever heard spoken on either side of the water, called the Rev. Dr. Jared Sparks the best President Harvard ever had, "excepting present company," and paid a feeling tribute to his father, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1818, who, by many sacrifices, managed, on the slender income of a physician in Salem, to maintain four sons in the university at one time.

The speeches were preceded by a dinner at which some of those present were Dr. Lowell, Dr. Eliot, Mr. Choate, General Leonard Wood, Thomas W. Lamont, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Robert Bacon, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Thomas Nelson Perkins, George von L. Meyer, Edmund Wetmore, Charles S. Fairchild, Austen G. Fox, Peter B. Olney, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

After the dinner there was a mass meeting in the dining hall of the new addition, which began with the ceremonies attending the dedication. Amory G. Hodges, President of the club, presided, and Langdon P. Marvin, the Secretary, spoke for the Building Committee and gave a history of the execution of the work. E. Gerry Chadwick, for the committee, gave to the President the cancelled vouchers. A dedicatory poem by Edward Sandford Martin was read by Mr. Hodges, and a silver bowl was presented by the Harvard Club of Boston through its Vice President, Odin Roberts.

The addition to the clubhouse is at 31 West Forty-fourth Street and 32 to 36 West Forty-fifth Street. Four floors contain offices, a coatroom, a bar, a dining hall two stories high, a reading room, a library, three private dining rooms, an addition to the card room, a billiard and pool room, and thirty-four bedrooms, all held for out-of-town members. On the fifth floor are two new squash courts, with dressing rooms, showers, and a barber shop, and on the top floor a sun parlor and swimming pool.

The Building Committee consisted of Charles S. Fairchild, Amory G. Hodges, Franklin Remington, Thomas W. Slocum, Langdon P. Marvin, John W. Prentiss, Nicholas Biddle, E. Gerry Chadwick, J. Otto Stack, and Paul L. Hammond.

FOUND WIDE PROSPERITY.

Secretary McAdoo Reports on Conditions in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who has returned from a trip of inspection of public buildings in the West, said today that he found prosperity returning everywhere. With the new banking act in operation, he said, the country only needed an increase in its foreign trade to make depression impossible. This statement Mr. McAdoo used as an argument for the prompt creation of a merchant marine.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. McAdoo said, "that we have already entered upon an era of the greatest prosperity in the history of the country. Throughout my trip across the continent, both going and returning, I was impressed with the unmistakable evidences of prosperity, confidence and optimism in practically every line of business. The lumber industry, which has been depressed for the last seven or eight years, due to well-known economic causes, seemed to be the only exception to the rule, but even the lumber business is reviving.

"The industrial and commercial activity now prevalent throughout the country is based primarily upon the phenomenal economic and financial strength of the United States, the greatest of any nation in the world, and the awakening of our people to the great opportunities now open to them for the expansion of our foreign trade.

"If we avail of these opportunities and gain our share of the diversified markets of the world, we shall secure a stable and permanent prosperity of unparalleled proportions, because there will then be a constant demand for our surplus products which will keep employed, to the full, the energies of the nation. If we have broad foreign markets the law of averages will work and keep the demand for our products steady and constant.

"Depression in the markets in one part of the world will be offset by the increased demand in other parts of the world. It is because the United States has not heretofore possessed its full share of the world's markets that we have had such extremes of prosperity and business depression in the past. We have also been badly handicapped in the past by a bad monetary system.

"Now we have a splendid monetary system created by the Federal Reserve act, and have the resources to finance our domestic necessities as well as the largest foreign trade that we can secure. Let us by some intelligent measure provide promptly a merchant marine under the American flag. It is an indispensable corollary to the Federal Reserve act and an imperative necessity for naval preparedness and commercial supremacy. With this accomplished nothing can stop or check our prosperity and future growth. I earnestly hope that the Congress may find a satisfactory solution of this very vital problem."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN WEST.

Steel Mills Are Swamped with Orders from Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Extraordinary prosperity for Chicago and the Middle West is seen in the big orders which are now being placed by the railroad companies for new equipment. Thousands of men are being put back to work in the workshops and mills around here.

Buyers and users of cars and locomotives in Canada and the United States have placed orders with the American Car and Foundry Company, Standard Steel, Pullman, Western Steel Car and Foundry Company, and American Locomotive Works. The orders call for 187 locomotives and 19,678 passenger and freight cars. Inquiries were also made in the last two weeks for 210 locomotives and 14,920 passenger and freight cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked for bids on 9,000 new steel freight cars to replace old equipment. One-third of these are for lines west of Pittsburgh. About 200,000 tons of finished steel will be required to construct the cars, and their total cost is estimated at between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000. Early this week the New York Central Railroad ordered 6,000 new freight cars from the Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond.

Foreign orders for box cars placed with Chicago plants are: One thousand ordered by the French Government; 1,300 ordered by the Northern Railways of France; 1,500 ordered by the Russian Government.

Another order for 7,000 freight cars is to be placed in the United States by the Russian Government within thirty days.

ARRESTED AS THIEF IN BIG WAR CONTRACT

Pittsburgh Man Had $82,000 and Orders Worth $200,000 Belonging to Employers.

SENT AS AGENT TO ENGLAND

Came Back, but Failed to Report or Turn Over Business He Procured Abroad.

With European orders for war materials in his possession amounting to $200,000 and cash and drafts for $82,000, Harry Hartley of Wilkinsburg, Penn., a suburb of Pittsburgh, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of withholding these foreign contracts from his employer, the Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh.

Hartley was a guest at the Hotel Martinique. When he left his room there at noon yesterday and started up Broadway Detectives Picco and Sussilo of the Second Branch Bureau, who were in the hotel lobby, followed him to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street before they were sure of his identity. They took their prisoner to Police Headquarters, where the cash and contracts were put into a safe to await instructions from Pittsburgh.

A representative of the Mesta Machine Company said last night that Hartley was sent to England ten weeks ago to get war orders. He returned here ten days ago, and his wife came on from their home at Wilkinsburg to meet him. Hartley and his wife went together to their home, but on the following day he returned to New York, without stopping at the Mesta Company's plant or visiting its office.

However, the officers of the company had learned that he had obtained the contracts, and an advance payment on them amounting to $62,000. George Merta, attorney for the company, requested the Pittsburgh Detective Bureau to notify the police here to arrest Hartley on a charge of larceny. When the Mesta Company was informed of his arrest, application was made for an extradition warrant to get him to Pittsburgh.

Hartley had 100,000 francs in cash, and drafts from a French bank payable to the order of the Mesta Machine Company, one for $12,300 and one for $50,000. Hartley said he had come here on private business, intending to return to Pittsburgh today and turn the contracts over to the firm, and he insisted that the concern had no legal reason for causing his arrest.

At Hartley's home in Wilkinsburg last night his wife said she expected him to return shortly, as his baggage had not been taken from the railway station at Pittsburgh.

LEAPS TO DEATH IN FEVER.

Joseph A. Bebbington Jumps from Fourth Story at Hospital.

Delirious from typhoid fever, Joseph A. Bebbington, a patient in the Long Island College Hospital, Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn, jumped from a window on the fourth floor yesterday morning. Many bones were broken, and he died in a few minutes.

Bebbington was 34 years old. He was the senior member of Bebbington & Higson, accountants, with offices at 52 Wall Street, Manhattan. He lived at the Mansion House in Hicks Street, near Pierrepont Street.

The day nurse in charge was leaving his room yesterday to get medicine when Bebbington jumped out of bed, ran to the window, and jumped before the nurse could reach him.

Gem Not Lost In Suffrage Parade.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas writes from Newport to deny that she lost a sapphire in the suffrage parade on Oct. 23. She believes the stone was lost in a hotel on the following Monday evening. A large reward is offered for the return of the gem, which is valued at $5,000.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Ships Here Busy Obeying the Requirement for Certificated Boat Handlers.

The new Seamen's act went into effect last midnight, and the marine Superintendents of all the American, foreign, and coastwise steamship lines were busy yesterday seeing that they had a proper number of certificated able seamen and boat handlers for their ships.

Dr. H. V. Jones of the United States Public Health Service with his staff spent the day in his rooms in the United States Barge office at the battery examining seamen. They were put through a severe physical examination, including tests for sight and color blindness, and out of 250 examined altogether, only 8 were rejected.

The clause demanding that 75 per cent. of the crew must understand the language spoken by the officers has been waived by Secretary Redfield. If the Captain says that the crew can understand what he and his officers say that will be sufficient.

Officers of the United States Coast Guard service in the last week have examined a number of young men who have been at sea at least twelve months for certificates as able seamen. In addition to the physical tests they had to pass in knotting, splicing, steering, boat handling, boxing the compass, knowing the fog signals and engine room bells, and heaving a twenty-fathom lead line, and also heaving the log. About 60 per cent. of those who went up failed to pass and will have to go to sea again to gain more experience.

All American steamers, commencing today, will have to carry three certificated boat handlers for each boat at the davits or on deck. Senior Captain H. V. West of the United States Coast Guard Service, with masters and mates, went on board the American liner New York yesterday and issued about 125 certificates as boat handlers. Only five men proved inefficient.

The Philadelphia of the same line, which is lying in Erie Basin, is being fitted with four extra sets of davits. The New York, St. Paul, and St. Louis will undergo the necessary alterations in their turn.

W. W. SPENCE DIES AT 100.

Baltimore Financier Celebrated Birthday on Oct. 18—His Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—William Wallace Spence, the Baltimore financier who celebrated his 100th birthday on Oct. 18, died at his home in this city today. Mr. Spence had been failing rapidly for several months, but exerted all his strength to reach his 100th birthday.

Mr. Spence was the founder of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore and its President until twenty-three years ago, when his son-in-law, General John Gill, now dead, succeeded him. He was an associate of Johns Hopkins, founder of the university which bears his name, of John H. Latrobe, the engineer, and of many other Baltimoreans prominent a generation ago.

He came here from Scotland, where he was born, at the age of 18 with $100 in his pockets. He got employment in New York as a shipping clerk, and several years later came to Baltimore, where he entered into partnership with Andrew Reid, and the firm of Spence & Reid became well known for its line of clipper ships. In 1875 he practically retired from active business and interested himself in charitable work.

Until his 97th year he had the health of a man of 60. Two years ago, when he was asked about his daily routine, he said that he ate three meals a day, drank coffee, smoked four cigars, and did a great deal of walking.

Mr. Spence was active in the formation of the First Presbyterian Church, which is one of the largest in Baltimore. He was an art enthusiast and, with Theodore Marburg, organized the Municipal Art Society.

VILLA IN RETREAT FROM AGUA PRIETA

Continued from Page 1.

to headquarters. The other three crawled into the Carranza trenches. When the intention of the deserters was made evident, Villa machine guns opened a vigorous fire on them.

Three troops of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry left Columbus, N. M., for Douglas today.

SEVEN U. S. SOLDIERS HIT.

Two Civilians Also Wounded by Mexican Bullets at Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An official list of yesterday's casualties in and around Douglas, Ariz., due to Mexican bullets flying over the border, made public by the War Department today, contains the names of American soldiers not mentioned in news dispatches. The complete list follows:

Harry J. Jones, private, Eleventh Infantry; died of wound in stomach.

Steve Nagy, private, eighteenth Infantry; flesh wound left hip.

Edward Tank, private, eleventh Infantry; wounded in thigh.

Michael Burger, private, Seventh Infantry; slight wound left knee.

Ollie E. Whidden, private, Seventh Infantry; slight wound in neck.

Frank Dudley, cook, Seventh Infantry; wound in left arm.

Walter Mays, Sergeant, Seventh Infantry; wound in right hand.

Two civilians, names unknown, also were reported to have been wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary of State Lansing late this afternoon denied reports in circulation here to the effect that the department had been advised that the allied Governments of the Quadruple Entente in Europe had decided to recognize the Carranza de facto Government in Mexico.

The report in circulation was to the effect that recognition would be accorded as soon as Italy prepared the note of recognition on behalf of the Entente group. Mr. Lansing said he had no notification of the attitude of any European Government toward Mexico, and did not know officially of the reported action of Austria-Hungary in recognizing the Carranza Government.

ALLIES FOR RECOGNITION.

London Says So, but Lansing Has Not Been Notified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4.—The Times says the Government has just taken an important decision with regard to Mexico, which would have made a great stir in more humdrum times. Sir Edward Grey has informed W. Young, M. P., that the Government proposes to follow the course already taken by the United States Government with regard to recognition of de facto Government of General Carranza. "We are in consultation with our allies as to the time and manner of such recognition," he said.

Arkady Bourstin, Violinist, Plays.

Arkady Bourstin, a young Russian violinist, who received most of his training in this country and who was heard here last season once in recital and once with the Symphony Society of New York, gave a recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall. He played Brahms's Sonata in G, an Adagio and Fugue in G minor for violin alone by Bach, Bruch's Concerto in D minor, and four smaller pieces which included Albert Spalding's Scherzo Giocoso and Wilhelmj's transcription of the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger."

The violinist added to the favorable impression already had of him. He is a young player of sincerity and feeling and has a style that exhibits considerable finish. One of his best assets is a tone of good quality and power. His accompaniments were well played yesterday by Camille Decreus.

Miss Jean R. Stewart Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. George David Stewart of 61 West Fiftieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Robb Stewart, to Allen B. Clayton of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MRS. GALT IS GUEST AT DINNER AND PLAY

White House Bride-Elect in Party at Collector Malone's Home—President Arrives Today.

The first affair to be given in honor of Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the bride-elect of the President, was a small dinner given last night by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and Mrs. Malone, at their home, 270 Riverside Drive. The guests included Colonel E. M. House, personal friend of the President, and Mrs. House; Dr. Sidney Mezes, President of City College, and Mrs. Mezes; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President; Miss Alice G. Gordon, niece of Mrs. Galt, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, another friend of the President.

Mrs. Galt wore a gown of cream-colored lace over pink satin and a pink tulle scarf about her shoulders. The gown was cut low at the throat and was short, showing the gold slippers which she wore, and she also wore a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Over this was an evening wrap of green velvet with a large collar and cuffs of gray fox.

After the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Malone took their guests to the Cort Theatre where they saw "The Princess Pat." The party occupied the two left stage boxes. They were late in arriving and the curtain was held until they came. Mrs. Galt occupied a seat in the rear of the first box. Few persons in the audience recognized her, but in a very short time it became whispered about that the President's fiancé was present, and between the acts there was a craning of necks from all parts of the theatre. Following the theatre Mrs. Galt and her companions returned to the Hotel St. Regis.

Yesterday was indeed a busy day for the mistress-elect of the White House. She breakfasted in her apartments, and by 9 o'clock had started by motor on her shopping tour, accompanied by Miss Gordon and Miss Bones. They went first to a shop where Mrs. Galt looked at more than thirty gowns and made a number of selections. She was again interested in evening gowns, and spent considerable time in the suit department. They spent two hours in this shop, and after leaving Miss Bones and Miss Gordon at another shop, Mrs. Galt proceeded to a third. She wandered through the store for some time unobserved, and made several small purchases. Mrs. Galt was attired in a black velvet walking suit, small black hat, black fox furs, and ecru gloves and spats. She wore a single American Beauty rose.

She returned to the hotel, but left in less than an hour to have luncheon at the residence of Colonel E. M. House, 115 East Fifty-third Street. A few friends were asked to the luncheon to meet Mrs. Galt informally. She wore an afternoon gown of light blue faille silk and a large picture hat to match. Her wrap was of gray plush with the collar and cuffs of chinchilla fur.

After the luncheon Mrs. Galt returned to the hotel long enough to don a suit and resumed her shopping. She spent several hours being fitted and looking at hats in a number of shops on Fifty-seventh Street. Most of her gowns are to be modeled in long straight lines which accentuate her height. She has shown a particular preference for blues and greens in heavier materials.

The only caller Mrs. Galt received yesterday was Francis Bowes Sayre, son-in-law of the President, of Williams College. He was waiting for her at about 5:30, when she returned from shopping, and spent a short time with her.

A Fifth Avenue florist paid a pretty tribute to Mrs. Galt by naming a new species of violet for her.

Mrs. Galt expects to finish her shopping today before the arrival of the President, which is scheduled for 3:17 at the Pennsylvania Station. He will attend the dinner and speak tonight at the Manhattan Club.

MANCHESTER OWES $1,000,000; HAS $1,000

But Half of His Debts Are Secured—Duke Ill and Must Be Operated On.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Duke of Manchester, whose financial difficulties are now before the Bankruptcy Court, has lodged a statement with the Official Receiver in the bankruptcy proceedings showing liabilities in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, a little more than half of which has been fully secured. The Duke states that his only assets consist of jewelry and clothing valued at $1,000.

At a meeting of creditors today the Receiver announced that the Duke was now ill in Paris, and would have to undergo an operation next week.

Baron Boxall, who represented the Duke, informed the creditors that when the Duke returned from abroad a proposal would be submitted which would be greatly to their benefit. The meeting of creditors adjourned to await the formulation of this plan.

The Duke of Manchester has had a previous experience in bankruptcy courts. In 1900 he settled with his creditors by payment of 12s. 6d. in the pound.

The Official Receiver explained that the Duke's mother had purchased a life interest in the Manchester estate from the trustee in bankruptcy and settled it on the Duke until he should become bankrupt. Since his mother's death the Duke's income had been entirely at the discretion of the trustees of the estate, and as a matter of fact he received nothing from this source. From his mother's estate he received £500 ($2,500) annually.

WILL AID ACTORS' FUND.

Moving Picture People to Help Raise $1,000,000 Endowment.

Samuel Goldfish has accepted the invitation of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise a million dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund to become Chairman of a special committee to interest moving picture people in the movement. Mr. Goldfish will organize the committee with representatives of the leading producing and distributing organizations as its members.

The headquarters will be in New York, and Jesse L. Lasky will supplement the work of this body by organizing the 10,000 movie players in California. Each of the 20,000 movie theatres in the United States will be asked to help.

H. G. Smart Worth $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov 3.—Henry Gaillard Smart, who recently got control of his dead wife's $3,000,000 estate after a will contest in the Hawaiian courts, is dead here of spinal meningitis. Mr. Smart, who was the son of a prominent Southern clergyman, married Miss Annie Thelma Parker in Honolulu. Following her death in San Francisco last year her mother and stepfather contested the will. Mr. Smart's baby son is in Hawaii with relatives.

BEHIND THE POLICY

IN these days, when somebody is ready to guarantee almost anything and when all kinds of guarantees are so plentiful, it behooves you to look very carefully into the strength of the guarantee you get.

Guarantee policies all look very much alike. You should know what is behind them. Behind ours is an unbroken record of thirty-two years of promises kept and, in addition, a guarantee fund exceeding $16,000,000.

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LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartalsamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

"Reading from left to right—Mr. Ben Sutton, Popular Society Favorite of Nome, Alaska."

The Red Splash of Romance

A New Ma Pettengill Story by HARRY LEON WILSON
Author of "Ruggles of Red Gap"

It was a happy day for POST readers when Ma Pettengill, The Mixer, unfolded the true story of Wilfred Lennox, the Hobo Poet. This wayward child of nature was always longing for "the wild, the open road," and, thanks to Mr. Ben Sutton, the popular society favorite of Nome, Alaska, he got a fine chance to follow "the urge of the wild."

More stories of Ma Pettengill are coming.

"Speaking of Operations——"
By IRVIN S. COBB

Mr. Cobb has had something out, too, and he says: "I have something to talk about—a topic good for any company; congenial, an absorbing topic. I can spot a brother member a block away. I hasten up to him and give the grand hailing sign of the order. He opens his mouth to speak, but I beat him to it.

"'Speaking of operations——' I say. And then I'm off. Believe me, it's the life."

He tells all about it in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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"I would gladly give $100 a month, or more, for your paper, if that were the regular price."

The Girl at "Information"

SHE'S a clever girl and she would like to answer every question asked her. She is not a weather prophet, however; she is not a newspaper; she is just a well trained, efficient, special telephone operator whose work is to supply telephone numbers to subscribers.

She has all necessary records for that purpose at her disposal and she is always ready to furnish *numbers* quickly, cheerfully and courteously.

Unnecessary and irrelevant questions however prevent her doing to the best advantage her part in furnishing good telephone service generally. Such questions slow down the service of those who ask them and delay others who really need her help to locate telephone numbers which can be found in no other way.

You can help "Information" to be of even greater service to telephone users, if you will not ask her for numbers that you can find in the Telephone Directory.

Always consult the Directory FIRST. THEN ask "Information" only for numbers that you do not find there.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

SING SING CONVICTS LOYAL TO OSBORNE

Send a Message to Sick Warden Expressing Their Warm Appreciation of His Work.

ASK HIM TO STAND BY THEM

Life in the New York State Prisons to be Shown in Moving Pictures by Reform Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison met in the prison chapel tonight under the Acting Warden, Professor George W. Kirchwey, and Frederick Dorner, the principal keeper, to decide on sending suitable resolutions to Warden Osborne, who is absent through illness. The league listened to an address by Mrs. Anne P. L. Field, who has studied and written on prison conditions in this State, and its band entertained the assembled company during the meeting. The league decided by a unanimous vote to send the following telegram of gratitude to Warden Osborne, which was dispatched immediately on adjournment of the meeting:

We do give thanks to you, our Warden. We are all deeply indebted for your kindness and consideration and your thoughtful deeds in promoting the welfare of the prisoner. In your great work of elevation, in the unconscious words spoken to us in your every action, there is thought of us and for us, and we from our hearts thank you.

Never in the history of any prison has a man ever done any part of what you are doing and had one such as you lived ages ago and done as you are doing, a great many of us would not now be here. We assure you of our loyalty in all circumstances. There are times when we try your patience, we know, but we want to be better men and we can't without you.

We recall your pledge to remain here with us as long as we need you, and our need is never greater. Be assured that with all our faults, your efforts in our behalf are appreciated and will never be forgotten. To you, Mr. Osborne, we all give thanks. Please get well and come back to us.

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Field, who is already an honorary member of the Auburn branch of the Mutual Welfare League, was presented with the badge of the league in Sing Sing.

Movies to Show Prison System.

The prison system of New York State is soon to be portrayed in motion pictures, which the Joint Committee on Prison Reform guarantees to be a truthful delineation of the subject. The pictures were taken with the co-operation of the authorities in the Prison Department of the State and several of the prisons.

The three prisons which contributed to this educational propaganda are Auburn Prison, nearly 100 years old, a typical old-time industrial prison; Great Meadow Prison, of perhaps the newest method of prison management, entirely without walls, where the men are on their honor, and Sing Sing.

There will be a three-reel portrayal of life at Auburn, showing features of the occasion when Thomas Mott Osborne served voluntarily for a week under the name of Tom Brown. "A Day at Sing Sing" will picture conditions at that prison. "A Prison Without Walls" gives an idea of what is being done at Great Meadow Prison.

The committee has its headquarters at 105 West Fortieth Street, New York, and includes in its Executive Committee Warden Osborne, Professor Kirchwey, Seth Low, Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Richard M. Hurd, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. William Emerson, Jr., Mrs. Gilbert H. Montague, Miss Emily Cross, Dr. O. F. Lewis, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, and Harry B. Winters.

Plans for Grand Jury Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County declined today to say whether Wardon Osborne would be a witness before the November Grand Jury, which will take up the investigation into Sing Sing Prison affairs next Monday. It was reported the Warden had asked the Prosecutor to allow him to appear before the jury and explain the inner workings of the Mutual Welfare League and what he has accomplished in prison reform. Mr. Weeks has obtained writs for the appearance of six convicts from Sing Sing at White Plains tomorrow. Whether they are to have a conference with Mr. Weeks or will testify before the October Grand Jury, which is still in session, is not known.

"Mr. Osborne has asked me," said Mr. Weeks, "to defer bringing the convicts to White Plains until he returned. The writs, however, are mandatory and must be obeyed. I am not going to investigate Sing Sing Prison, but am only inquiring into felonies committed in the prison. I am not investigating Mr. Osborne or any other prison official, because I have no complaints against them."

Professor Kirchwey had a talk with District Attorney Weeks over the telephone today, and it is said he offered to give Mr. Weeks all the assistance he could in the prison inquiry.

TAFT AGAINST SING SING IDEA.

Says New Prison Methods Make Society the Scapegoat.

Ex-President Taft, in the fifth of his series of addresses at Columbia last night, discussed international relations and the great power which a President has in determining the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Taft contended that the President is a much more potent factor in foreign relations than the Senate.

In his address, Mr. Taft criticised New York's new method of handling criminals in prison. Lenient treatment of prisoners, he said, as provided for under new prison ideas, tends to make society a scapegoat for the sins and vicious inclinations of evildoers.

TEST FOR BOTTLED WATERS.

Health Commissioner to Bar from City All but Pure Drink.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday that he had under way plans to control the sale of all waters other than Croton. He also announced a plan for the sanitary distribution of water by water boats to vessels in the harbor.

The Commissioner says that salesmen for bottled waters have made misleading statements which have given false impressions on the city's water supply. The Commissioner said the city's water was examined daily, and analyzed by the Department of Health. Other waters, the Commissioner said, were not subject to such tests.

The department will insist that only pure water be sold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Just Drink Away Rheumatic and Gouty Troubles

If you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal and occasionally during the day, you will find the uric acid rapidly being eliminated. Often pronounced relief is felt in a few days. Man-a-cea Water is a natural mineral water, powerful in its action, but non-laxative, and with no medicinal taste, so that it can be used freely as a table water until the desired result is attained. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels, and cafes. Ask your dealer for a booklet.

McADOO GETS CHINESE AID.

Magistrate Appoints Guy Maine as Official Court Interpreter.

New York City will have an official Chinese interpreter for the first time today, when Chief Magistrate William McAdoo formally appoints Guy Maine, a native of Hongkong, Chinese interpreter for the Magistrates' Courts of Greater New York. The city's first Chinese interpreter is well known among most of the members of his own race here, and it was largely through him that an armistice recently was brought about among the warring factions in Chinatown, in recognition of which the Chinese merchants in that district several weeks ago presented him with a gold medal.

That he is respected by citizens of other nationalities also is apparent from the hundreds of testimonials he presented to Magistrate McAdoo. Judge Warren W. Foster testified that Mr. Maine had been before him in court as an unofficial interpreter for upward of ten years, and that he also knew him very well "socially, officially, and personally."

Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained that he had an average of seventy Chinese cases each month, which made necessary the appointment of an official interpreter.

"Frequently," said Magistrate McAdoo, "a policeman will arrest a roughneck as he rushes out of a chop suey restaurant. He makes an investigation which discloses the restaurant has been wrecked and the Chinaman who runs it has received a black eye. When the policeman undertakes to question the Chinaman he finds the latter cannot speak English. Because the policeman was unable to obtain sufficient evidence against the disorderly person usually the prisoner must be discharged."

For many years Mr. Maine has been appearing in the Magistrates' and other courts in an unofficial capacity as an interpreter in Chinese cases. Sometimes he was paid a small fee for his services, but in a majority of cases he received nothing, because he went to court merely to see that some Chinaman who could not speak English would get a proper hearing.

LADY BECK AN EXPERT.

C. J. Fitzgerald Vouches for Woman Horse Show Judge.

Lady Beck, who is to be the first woman judge at the National Horse Show, will not be deterred by an anonymous letter which has been circulated among exhibitors questioning her competency, and closing with a warning to resign "before it is too late." With her husband, Sir Adam Beck, she is expected in New York tomorrow to attend a dinner given by the Directors of the Horse Show Association to the judges at this year's show, which opens on Saturday morning.

C. J. Fitzgerald, a racing official of the Jockey Club, who is to be the manager of the Winter meeting at Havana, Cuba, has known Sir Adam Beck and Lady Beck for twenty-five years or more.

"The Becks are thorough experts in all that concerns horses, and they are equally devoted to hunters, saddle horses, and high-stepping harness horses," Mr. Fitzgerald said yesterday. "If I had to choose between them I would take Lady Beck before Sir Adam as a judge of saddle horses."

A. SALOMON PLEADS GUILTY.

Filed False Manifests on Hidden Rubber Shipped to Germany.

Albert Salomon of the firm of Salomon Brothers, importers of 299 Broadway, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to the charge of filing false manifests at the Customs House. With three associates—Franz Rosenberg of Hanover, Germany; Sigmund Karman of Budapest, Austria, and Albert B. Newman of Brooklyn—he put $50,000 worth of rubber in the midst of consignments of resin and cotton waste, which he was exporting to Germany via Italy, and did not declare it. The rubber, it was stated, was to be used for the manufacture of dolls.

As Salomon's associates were aliens, they pleaded guilty on their arrest last May, and were let off with fines. It was thought that Salomon, being a citizen, might receive a prison sentence, but Judge Hunt, saying that the offense had no international political significance and that loss of citizenship under the State law would be a heavy punishment in itself, imposed only a fine of $500.

BLAME A FIRE FOR DEFEAT.

Alarm Emptied Hall at Harrison Democrats' Big Meeting.

HARRISON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The town of Harrison went Republican yesterday for the first time in five years. Today the Democrats say they might have carried the election if their campaign had not been interrupted on Saturday night.

They had arranged for a big meeting, and it was in progress with all the county campaigners speaking or waiting to speak, when the fire bell rang. As a result the crowd went to the fire instead of listening to the campaign arguments.

After the fire was out the band played and efforts were made to get the crowd back, but the voters had had enough excitement for one night and the meeting was adjourned. Now the Democrats are wondering if it was a trick, as only an old barn that had been abandoned was destroyed.

RECKLESS AUTOISTS UNDER COURTS' EYE

Trap for Persistent Offenders in Magistrates' File of Daily Convictions.

MAXIMUM FINES IMPOSED

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Has Devised System to Curb Inveterate Traffic Violators.

Automobile speeders and reckless drivers generally, whose licenses, the law says, may be revoked or suspended when they are convicted of traffic violations for the third time, are going to find it more difficult to evade the penalty of the law hereafter. Chief Magistrate McAdoo has devised a unique and effective system by means of which records of all offenders may be kept.

When a speeder is haled into court it is now a simple matter for the Magistrate to look through his file and ascertain whether the speed violator is a second offender, in which case a higher fine is assessed, or a third offender, in which event he is in danger of losing his privilege of driving an automobile.

Reports are made daily by each Magistrate, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo himself goes over the lists. The records also show whether the offender is the owner of the automobile or its chauffeur. Since the records have been kept Chief Magistrate McAdoo has found that most of the offenders are owners of automobiles. The files in his office yesterday showed there were seventy-three persons summoned for traffic violations on Nov. 1, of whom twenty-eight were owners. Records for previous days showed the majority were owners. Out of thirteen violators of the traffic regulations who appeared in court on Tuesday eight were owners.

On Nov. 1 Magistrate Deuel had 14 cases, fined 11 offenders, and adjourned the cases of 3; Magistrate Koenig, 4 cases, fined; Magistrate Barlow, 20 cases, fined 8, suspended 5, pending 7; Magistrate Nolan, 20 cases, fined 14, suspended 2, pending 4; Magistrate Murphy, 2 cases, fined 1, discharged 1; Magistrate House, 6 cases, fined 5, pending 1; Magistrate Breen, 3 cases, fined 1, suspended 2; Magistrate Appleton, 4 cases, fined 3, pending 1.

Here is a list of the thirteen speeding cases of last Tuesday and their disposition:

Magistrate.	Defendant and License No.	Disposition.
McQuade.	Johnson, Wm., owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	Sharpe, V., 29167 N. Y.	$25 or 2 days
McQuade.	Hillman, M., owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	Ellis, Frank, owner.	$25. Paid
McQuade.	One case.....	Discharged
Simms....	Bousull, L., 765 N. Y.	$25. Paid
Barlow...	Duffy, H. L., 6910 N. Y.	$25. Paid
Barlow...	Larner, Wm., owner.	$30. Paid
Barlow...	Meyers, F., owner.	$50. Paid
Koenig...	Dick, A. M., owner.	$25. Paid
Koenig...	Cimillo, F., A. 2096 N. Y.	$25 or 2 days
Koenig...	Beach, Owen, owner.	$25. Paid
Ten Eyck.	Bowes, Wm., owner.	$25 or 5 days

Chief Magistrate McAdoo still believes in the efficacy of fingerprinting all traffic violators, though he was criticized for proposing that scheme. He hopes the daily record of speeders will prove to be an effective substitute.

He suggested that when the Secretary of State issued automobile licenses each license should contain a record of the number of times the persons who held them had been guilty of violating traffic rules.

The Magistrates will do their part, he said, to curb reckless driving in this city, but often they have been unable to deal properly with old offenders for lack of the necessary records.

MAYOR THANKS GOLDWATER.

Praises Work in Office of Former Health Commissioner.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner, yesterday, thanking him for the work he accomplished during the time he was in office. The Mayor referred to the fact that Dr. Goldwater had taken charge of the Health Department only at his urgent request, and after it was agreed with the Board of Trustees of Mt. Sinai Hospital, of which the physician was then Superintendent, that he would be released at the end of the year. The fact that they had allowed Dr. Goldwater to continue on for nearly a second year, the Mayor said, was a mark of their public spirit.

Regarding Dr. Goldwater's services, the Mayor wrote:

"I need not tell you how heartily I thank you for your effective co-operation during these two years, nor need I assure you with what deep personal as well as official regret I have consented to your going."

WILL OF ARTHUR GREAVES.

Late City Editor of The Times Left All to Widow.

Arthur Greaves, late city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died Oct. 18, bequeathed his entire estate to his widow, Margaret Livinia Greaves, according to his will filed yesterday for probate.

No petition was filed with the will, and so no estimate of the size of the estate was given.

WALSH PROPAGANDA BARRED FROM SCHOOL

Labor Centre Circular Shows Supper Was Not to Be Purely Social Affair.

The dollar supper of the Labor Centre Organization Committee for Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in the Assembly room of Washington Irving High School on Nov. 6 has been canceled.

Francis P. Cunnion, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings, notified Carl Beck, acting Secretary of the Labor Forum, yesterday, that the school house could not be used for that purpose.

When the committee granted permission to the labor people on Friday last to have the supper in the school house it was thought the affair would be of a purely social character.

Mr. Beck, however, issued a circular letter in which he said that "six hundred recently banqueted the Tory, Elihu Root, at the Hotel Astor," and added, "not the same six hundred would banquet Walsh. It is therefore all the more important and proper that Frank P. Walsh and the cause of social justice, which we serve, be fittingly honored, not in the Hotel Astor, but in the most democratic place in the world—the American public school building."

The committee did not like the tone of the letter, and for that and other reasons decided to refuse the use of the school building.

WRECK SURRENDERS 8 DEAD

Several Passengers of the Santa Clara Unaccounted For.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 3.—The exact loss of life, resulting from the wreck of the North Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Santa Clara, which went ashore on the south spit near the entrance to Coos Bay yesterday, still remained undetermined tonight.

The number of bodies recovered still stood at eight, of which six had been identified. The identified dead are: Mrs. Bridget Dunn, Butte, Mon.; Mrs. D. H. Thorne, Hood River, Ore.; J. Norris Bogue, 9 years old, Gold Hill, Ore.; 13-month-old child of J. C. Crowley of Mill City, Ore.; Eugene Gillenwater, 7 years old, and Harry Andrae, an oiler.

The bodies of two unidentified women also were recovered. One was about 35 years old and the other about 50.

In addition it is believed that Jack Farrell of Oakland, Cal., a mess boy, and the first assistant engineer were drowned. They were in a boat which capsized. Six or eight passengers also are unaccounted for, but several may have failed to report their safety here after having been taken into private homes.

The Santa Clara left Portland for San Francisco on Monday and carried forty-eight passengers and a crew of forty-two. She ran aground on the southern spit of Coos Bay, 170 miles south of the Columbia River.

According to the mate, Tesell, one of the survivors, the shoal upon which the vessel struck was uncharted, apparently having recently been formed. After striking the spit lifeboats immediately were lowered. Two boats overturned in the surf. One contained mostly passengers, while the other carried the Captain and most of the crew. Most of those in the latter boat swam ashore.

BACON SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Ex-Ambassador Said to be on a Mission for Morgan Firm.

Robert Bacon, ex-United States Ambassador to Paris, will sail for England today on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. This will be his fourth trip to Europe this year. He was formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and it is believed that Mr. Bacon is going to London as special representative of that firm to conduct negotiations for the bankers with the British Government.

Ernest Mallet, regent of the Bank of France, who was one of the Anglo-French commissioners that negotiated the $500,000,000 loan in October, will sail also on the Rotterdam for Falmouth, where he will leave the steamer and travel to Paris, Prince Poniatowski, the French financier, is another passenger leaving on the liner today for Falmouth.

TO FRENCH WAR HOSPITAL.

Dr. McWilliams Will Have Charge of Paris Institution.

Among the 149 cabin passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic was Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams of 165 Broadway, who will take charge of a French military hospital in Paris, supported by the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street, this city.

Another passenger on the liner was William Ackland Hood, owner of extensive timber properties in California, and brother of Lord St. Andries, who is going to London to establish a branch office for Cragie & Hopkins, Limited, of 1 Wall Street, of which he is Vice President.

The Adriatic carried 17,000 tons of cargo for the Allies, including 100 auto trucks and six caterpillar tractors, each weighing 2,900 pounds.

Interned German Surgeon Dead.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 3.—The death of Chief Surgeon Perrenon of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, interned at the navy yard here, was announced today. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause. He was a line officer in the German Navy with the rank of Captain.

WOMEN'S LAST GOLF TOURNEY OF YEAR

Mrs. E. Klipstein Wins Chief Honors Over Home Links at Essex County C. C.

STRONG WIND, HIGH SCORES

Mrs. Stockton Plays Course in 90 Strokes, Best of Gross Scores—Mrs. Fraser Furthest Driver.

The women's invitation golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, with ninety entries, marked the close of the tournament season in the metropolitan district. Mrs. E. Klipstein, a high handicap player from the Essex County Country Club, made good use of her familiarity with the course, and took first net prize with a card of 109, 25—84. In view of the prominent entrants, Mrs. Klipstein was not figured among the probable winners, but the high wind and the cold weather bothered the low handicap players considerably, so that they were continually exploring the sandpits or driving into the rough, while Mrs. Klipstein kept to the straight and narrow fairway, and incidentally turned in the lowest gross score of her tournament career.

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield won the low gross prize, going out in 47 and coming in with 43, for a total of 90. Her score would have been lower except for a few missed short putts, but the putting of all the players was poor yesterday. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol started out well, but all her approach shots went over the greens and into the pits, sending her gross score up to 94. Six women reached the eleventh hole in 3. This is a par 4 hole, and the mystery was explained by the fact that the hole is undergoing repairs and the distance was shortened by a hundred yards. Mrs. J. G. Barclay, however, got a real "birdie" on the fourth hole with a fair drive, a long approach dead to the pin, and an accurate putt for a 3, one under par.

The Scotch foursomes that usually take place at these tournaments were abandoned and a driving contest was substituted. It was held on the polo field, with no "out of bonds" mark, as the wind was carrying the balls in every direction. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser won this event, with a total of 370 yards for three drives dead against the wind. The cards:

Mrs. E. Klipstein, Essex, 109, 25—84; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 90, 1—89; Mrs. P. Ingalls, Essex, 95, 5—90; Mrs. E. Newkirk, Essex, 112, 22—90; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 97, 7—90; Mrs. L. Macy, Essex, 103, 12—91; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 94, 3—91; Mrs. H. P. Plimpton, Montclair, 108, 17—91; Mrs. H. Salmon, Forest Hills, 104, 12—92; Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol, 100, 8—92; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 99, 6—93; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Knollwood, 98, 5—93; Miss E. Scott, North Jersey, 103, 10—93; Mrs. P. Jones, Essex, 108, 15—93; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Baltusrol, 115, 22—93; Miss J. Bredt, Essex, 105, 12—93; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex, 119, 25—95; Miss G. Farrelly, Englewood, 106, 12—94; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 117, 22—95; Miss L. Horan, North Jersey, 106, 11—95; Miss A. Wood, Englewood 109, 14—95; Mrs. P. Beresford, Baltusrol, 121, 25—96; Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 117, 20—97; Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Glen Ridge, 105, 7—98; Mrs. F. Young, Forest Hills, 125, 25—100; Miss M. Wood, Upper Montclair, 108, 8—100; Miss M. Johnson, Glen Ridge, 112, 12—100; Mrs. L. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 121, 20—101; Mrs. I. Brown, Haworth, 100, 9—101; Mrs. C. F. Debelacher, Hackensack, 108, 7—101; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, 119, 17—102; Miss E. Mellon, Morris, 108, 6—102; Miss K. Motley, Morris, 120, 18—102; Mrs. M. G. McDonald, Dunwoodie, 111, 9—102; Mrs. A. Kopper, Montclair, 124, 22—102; Miss L. Scherer, Essex, 112, 10—102; Mrs. E. Loomis, Essex, 116, 14—102; Mrs. J. B. Edwards, Younkakah, 127, 25—102; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 120, 18—102; Mrs. M. Geer, Montclair, 121, 18—103; Mrs. A. C. Aborn, 111, 7—104; Mrs. P. Byron, Essex, 124, 20—104; Miss E. Spencer, Glen Ridge, 123, 18—105; Miss P. Rumery, Montclair, 123, 18—105; Mrs. S. H. Brown, Baltusrol, 131, 25—106; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 114, 7—107; Miss L. Grissing, Montclair, 118, 9—109; Mrs. S. W. Wager, Haworth, 127, 15—112; Miss G. Haenlcker, North Jersey, 132, 18—114; Miss M. Shaw, North Jersey, 137, 22—115; Miss C. H. Rust, Hackensack, 141, 25—116; Miss E. Post, North Jersey, 137, 18—119; Miss M. F. Fogel, Hackensack, 148, 22—126; Mrs. C. H. Blauveldt, Hackensack, 149, 18—131.

Malba Field Club Golf.

About forty members of the Malba Field Club took part Tuesday in the Election Day Sweepstake on the Malba golf course. The event was won by Vernon C. Gray, who had the lowest net score, 78. The lowest gross score was made by C. B. Woodrow, 86.

NEW PLACE FOR GIANNINI.

Rowing Coach May Manage Yale Bowl, Is Latest Rumor.

Since the new rowing plans at Yale made no provision for Assistant Coach Gene Giannini, athletic director at the New York Athletic Club for a number of years, there has been much conjecture as to whether Gene would leave the New Haven institution. His contract, which was for two years, has expired, but it has been reported that Yale would "take care of him." In what way is not known except by the authorities of the Yale Athletic Association, but there have been many reports regarding new positions which Giannini was to get. The latest rumor, emanating yesterday from New Haven, stated that Giannini was to be made manager of the Yale Bowl. This position is now held by an engineer, Thomas Atwood, who has been in charge since the completion of the gigantic athletic field.

Evarard Thompson of New York, who superintended the construction of the Yale Bowl and the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, stated last night that he had received no intimation of a change in management, but he was of the opinion that the report was without foundation. According to Thompson, it is essential that the manager of the Bowl be an engineer because many engineering problems come up in the course of a year which could not be handled by a layman. It is possible that Giannini is slated as manager of the ticket department at the Bowl, a berth now held by W. Z. Bedell, but this is mere conjecture. man. It is possible that Giannini is will not return to the New York Athletic Club, for the present at least. There has been some talk that he would, but many persons close in the councils of the Mercury Foot organization deny this. Not that Giannini would be unwelcome, but that he has no desire to come back.

Columbia Tennis Near End.

The doubles division in the annual Columbia University tennis tournament reached the semi-finals yesterday, when Carnail and Von Bernuth defeated Lamb and Tunis in three sets. There are still several sets in the third round to be played. With the exception of one match, the fourth round of play in the singles has been completed. This remaining game will be finished today, and then the semi-finals will begin. The finals should be played off Saturday morning and afternoon. The scores:

Doubles, Semi-Finals.—Carnall and Von Bernuth defeated Lamb and Tunis, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.

Doubles, Third Round.—Carnall and Von Bernuth defeated Knox and Kunhart, 6—1, 7—5; Lamb and Tunis defeated Harper and Janeret, 6—1, 6—1.

Singles, Fourth Round.—King defeated Cornet, 6—2, 6—3; Dana defeated Conger, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; Cunningham defeated Hegeman, 6—1, 6—2.

Columbia Swimming and Hockey.

Activities in swimming and hockey got under way at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. A dozen men answered the first call for swimming candidates and splashed around in the pool for an hour. Captain Lee and Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate champion, were the only members of last year's team who reported, but Noble and Cochrane will begin work as soon as the football season closes. Captain Mouquin and Rogers, Levinson, Cooper, and Gibson of the water polo team will report today. Although the team's schedule has not been arranged, owing to the entrance of a team from Rutgers into the Intercollegiate League, Columbia will probably have its first events with C. C. N. Y. on Dec. 3.

Captain Torrey Webb of the hockey team put several candidates through an indoor drill in the gymnasium. Meyer, Cleary, and Kunhart are veterans from last year's combination.

Cathedral Five Defeats Bryant.

The Cathedral College basket ball five opened its season yesterday with a victory over the Bryant High School quintet by the score of 10 to 5. The game was fast and the Cathedral five showed up strong in team work. Bryant's players were not able to get a field goal and their five points resulted from foul goals. The line-up:

Cathedral.	Position.	Bryant.
Shanahan.....	Left forward	.....Gavan
Byrnes.....	Right forward	.....Feinstein
Doyle.....	Centre	.....Newman
Cannon.....	Left guard	.....Quadfasseli
O'Brien.....	Right guard	.....Stanfield

Field goals—Shanahan (2,) Byrnes. Foul goals—Byrnes (4,) Horowitz (3,) Stanfield (2.) Substitute—Horowitz for Gavan. Referee, Mr. Driscoll. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

BASEBALL AIR ASTIR.

Secret Conferences at Cincinnati Between Feds and Nationals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federals and Harry Sinclair of the Newark Federals, after holding a conference with August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission here today, left for Chicago and New York, respectively, tonight. None of the three would give an inkling as to the exact nature of the matter under discussion, and contented themselves with the announcement that "we discussed baseball in general."

When Chairman Herrmann was asked tonight if the meeting had anything to do with the alleged deal whereby certain National and Federal League clubs were to be combined, he answered:

"We took up various baseball matters and discussed baseball in general, but further than that I can say nothing."

Sheriff to Sell Kansas City Club.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—Stock in the Kansas City American Association baseball club was advertised by the Sheriff for sale on the Court House steps at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to satisfy a $250 judgment obtained by Robert O. Singleton against George Tebeau, owner of the club, alleging false arrest in 1910.

Bresnahan Case Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Charges of driving an automobile while intoxicated and of assault with an automobile, made against Manager Roger Bresnahan, of the Chicago Nationals, were dismissed in the Municipal Court today for want of prosecution.

Barrow Off to Coast Meeting.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, left yesterday for the National Association meeting which will be held in San Francisco Nov. 9.

Training Ground for Police.

In furtherance of his plans to make every young member of his department an athlete, Police Commissioner Woods is now looking for a good site on Long Island that can be transformed into a Summer training ground and country club for New York's "finest." The property must be near the water so that there can be rowing, motor boating, and yachting, in addition to other sports, Commissioner Woods says.

Commissioner Woods evolved the idea while in the military training camp at Plattsburg last Summer. The course of training he underwent there made him fit for a hard Winter campaign, he asserted. The outdoor life is what attracted him, and his purpose in forming the club is to give his men some of the same benefits he received at Plattsburg.

Many of the city station houses are fitted with gymnasiums, and these have helped to keep the policemen in condition.

N. Y. U. Starts Basket Ball

The New York University basket ball five got an early start in preparation for its season yesterday, when Captain White led a squad of candidates upon the court in the gymnasium for the first practice of the season. About fifteen men reported for work, which consisted of some passing and a brief scrimmage between two teams. Of last year's quintet Captain White, Cummings, the 'Varsity centre, and Kranichfeld, who played guard last season, were on hand. Carlin and Phillips, both of whom were members of the Violet squad, also appeared for the work-out, and showed up in promising form. Although no coach has been engaged, it is expected that one will be secured before the hard work begins. Among the freshman material Vanderbek and Keeting appear to be the good prospects for the 'Varsity. The freshmen squad worked under the direction of Assistant Coach Miller, the gymnastic instructor, and began yesterday the task of developing a five to play its schedule of twelve games.

"One Term for Wilson?" The first authentic statement of President Wilson's views on a second term is contained in an article by David Lawrence, Associated Press correspondent at the White House, in this week's

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

The Storming of Loos, Sept. 25, 1915

Under a low hanging canopy of mist, with the rain pouring down upon them, the English troops dashed forward upon a mass of Germans, dazed and half stunned by the incessant roar of the allied guns before Loos. One of the incidents of this drive forms the subject of the separate picture supplement, 12½ x 20 inches, on heavy paper, given with the current number of

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times

Out Today

So many and so varied are the pictures in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial that it is difficult to say which is the most pleasing.

Two Striking Portraits of **Bulgaria's Ruler and the New French Premier**

stand out with lifelike clarity from its pages.

The Toll of the Dead, Wounded and Captured forms the theme for a group of pictures taken on the Western front, and a double page photograph shows

The Havoc Wrought by French Guns at Carency

Inside a Zeppelin, by C. G. Grey, is an accurate description of the construction and operation of the German aircraft, and a number of pictures depicting the damage done by these "destroyers of the air" serve as apt illustrations, the most remarkable being a photograph taken by an amateur at the time of the last air raid, and shows

A Zeppelin in Mid-Air Over London

On the Eastern Front. Pictures of the famous Pass of Belogratchik and of Austrian and Hungarian soldiers charging and gathering in the dead and wounded after a battle. Others show

Grecians Paying Honor to Their Great Leader, Venizelos

The United States is represented by pictures of

The Slide at Gaillard Cut, Panama,

The Battleship Nevada

and

The Unveiling of the Battle Monument at Historic White Plains

Humor and Cartoons, the incisive "Lancer" article by Dr. Odell, Herbert Vivian's picturesque description of the buttressed treasures of Venice, and the observations of a trained observer of military affairs maintain the high standard established for all Mid-Week Pictorial offerings.

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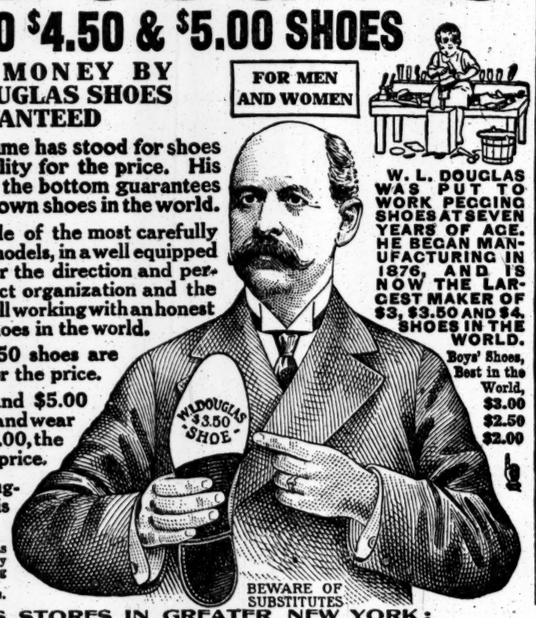

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YALE'S NEW STAFF OF COACHES STARTS TO REBUILD FOOTBALL TEAM

YALE GOES BACK TO ITS FOOTBALL A B C'S

Board of Strategy, with Shevlin in Charge, Teaching Eleven from the Ground Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—With Yale's new football board of strategy in full charge, headed by Tom Shevlin, Yale today took up football scrimmage practice again. Shevlin and his fellow directors believe it the proper policy for the eleven to thoroughly master a small number of simple plays and work them against the Brown eleven next Saturday. Today's trial of the moves which were selected permitted the 'Varsity to advance unchecked the length of the field against the freshmen for a touchdown in ten minutes. The stubborn defense of the 1919 rushline prevented any spectacular runs but Captain Wilson in his new rôle at half back, and Mal Scovil, as plunging full back, never failed to gain ground, Scovil ramming the last five yards through tackle for the score. Tried on the defense the 'Varsity showed less satisfactory form, although the freshmen were unable to score.

Altogether the 'Varsity spent more than two hours in the Bowl and all this time, except fifteen minutes, was devoted to coaching in rudimentary tackling and handling the ball, supplemented with demonstrations of running through Harvard and Princeton formations.

Howard Baldridge and Otis Guernsey were in the signal rehearsal at left tackle and full back, respectively, and both are promised for part of Saturday's game. "Cupid" Black is still on the sidelines, and there is doubt of his playing before the Princeton game.

Another boost to the eleven's chances was made when Bob Bingham was formally declared by the Faculty to be freed from the scholarship restrictions which have kept him on the sidelines all season. He was placed at left half back, displacing Waite. Howell Van Nostrand again ran the eleven cleverly and the coaches have stopped looking for a satisfactory quarter back since his advent. Bingham's quarter back play at Exeter two years ago was a feature of the interscholastic season. He was removed to full back on the Yale freshmen team last Fall and was one of the most consistent scorers of the backfield. The Faculty declarations of the eligibility of Bingham and Van Nostrand have relieved the backfield situation, which, when the week began was the only unsatisfactory feature, from the standpoint of material.

Higginbotham and Wiedeman rested today but are slated to begin the Brown game at end. One of the coaches said tonight that if today's improvement continues Yale will have an irresistible eleven on the gridiron by next Saturday a week when Princeton is scheduled to come here. Today's line-up: left end, Blodgett; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Church; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Wilson; full back, Scovil.

Yale Students Too Boisterous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—In celebrating the arrival of Tom Shevlin as football coach, Yale undergraduates late last night completely blocked Elm Street, pulled down trolley poles, stopped cars, outmanoeuvred the police, and roughed Mayor Rice. Finally a riot call, bringing police reinforcements, routed the undergraduates, who scattered, leaving two of their number in the hands of the police and one in Mayor Rice's grip. The Mayor, whose shins were barked by the handling he received, limped into the Police Court this morning and told Judge George Hall to treat the collegians just as if they were New Haven boys.

The student whom the Mayor arrested proved to be Thomas Louis Stix of Cincinnati, a freshman. The Mayor testified that Stix was annoying three women who were in an automobile which was marooned in the crowd of undergraduates which clogged Elm Street. Stix said that he was only trying to crank the automobile for the women so that they could escape from the crowd. Judge Hall fined him $5.

Earl Yarrington of Bridgeport and Marshall House of New Britain, Conn., were the other students arrested. They were released for lack of evidence. Dean Jones of Yale was in the court room during the trial and promised to investigate the cases.

FORDHAM BATTERED UP.

Bronx Boys Realize They Were in a Battle Against Georgetown.

As a result of the defeat received by the Fordham football team in its contest against Georgetown on Tuesday, only half of the Maroon warriors were able to get out for the drill yesterday. As it was, most of the fourteen men who reported were in such a condition that hard work was out of the question, and after a short loosening-up practice Coach Vaughn called off further activities. The disappointing showing of the team against Georgetown and the weak condition of the players at present have the Bronxites considerably worried about the game with Boston on Saturday.

All the men who were on hand yesterday showed some sign of the powerful Georgetown attack. Cantwell had a decided limp from a twisted ankle, Golden's knee was out of commission, both Conklin and Corriden were badly bruised, Dave Dunn was battered up, while Treanor, the diminutive centre, who was the only Fordham man to put up a favorable opposition to the heavier Georgetown rush line, looked as if he had been run wrong end to the wrong side of a steam roller.

Coach Vaughn has no comment to make on Fordham's poor showing. The lack of any interference and the poor tackling of the Maroon warriors on Tuesday were a big surprise to the Bronx rooters.

Brown Formations for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—A long, hard scrimmage this afternoon comprised the Brown 'Varsity work, in preparation for the Yale game at New Haven, Saturday. In the hour that the coaches kept the men at it without a let up, the 'Varsity scored three touchdowns, trying for the first time the formations to be used against Yale. Brilliant open field work was responsible for one of tonight's tallies. The results of the grinding signal drill of the past ten days was shown in the strongest offensive strength the 'Varsity has displayed this season. Little trouble was found in handling the scrubs, strengthened for the week with several of the ineligibles. Murphy, Purdy, and Prosser alternated at quarter back for the 'Varsity, and two sets of backs were used during the afternoon. Captain Andrews, Pollard, and Frasier comprising one set, and Jermil, Hillhouse, and Saxon the other. Should Maxwell, the 'Varsity guard, be unable to get into the game Saturday, Sprague will undoubtedly play centre, and Staff moved to the vacant guard position. Brown will have another strenuous afternoon of scrimmage tomorrow, with dummy scrimmage Friday, and signal practice both evenings on the gymnasium floor. More than 300 students will accompany the team, which will leave here Saturday morning for New Haven, instead of the day before, as is customary.

Scrub Defeats Lafayette Team.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 3.—Lafayette's first scrimmage since the game on Saturday at Pennsylvania, was held this afternoon, and the scrub team romped away with the 'Varsity, scoring three touchdowns, and the 'Varsity failed to score. The scrubs made all their points on successful forward passes, Mummert played well in Maxfield's place.

NEW PLAYS FOR HARVARD.

These Haughton Will Spring on Princeton—Lineup for Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3. — The Harvard football team did some hard work this afternoon, the 'Varsity and the scrubs scrimmaging for more than an hour. There were some letups while the coaches gave verbal instructions, but the drill was a good solid one even for mid-week. The coaches kept both teams away from the goal lines, but the second team, with Princeton's varied attack, gained much ground, and the 'Varsity men were coached constantly on their defense, particularly against forward pass and fake plays.

Harvard expects an unusually varied game from the Tigers and also has been working on some new plays of its own —ones that have not been seen in any of the games played in the Stadium this Fall. Haughton used a new formation or two last year, and has added a few frills during the last two weeks.

The Crimson team worked this afternoon as it will line up against the Tigers, but it was the first time the combination had been together this season. Wallace returned to play centre and in the backfield several combinations of backs were used with the exception that Enwright did not fit in with the first string. He was out and ran through signals with the substitutes. The 'Varsity backs included McKinlock, Boles, and Mahan as one combination; King, Boles, and Mahan as another, and King, McKinlock, and Mahan as a third. Watson again was at quarter back and will begin the game Saturday, although he is not in the best condition yet. Robinson is running a close race with Willcox for first substitute quarter back, and because of his drop kicking will stand the better chance, provided Mahan is not kicking at his best.

The backs today got a little better drive into their attack under the direction of Bradlee of last year's team, who also is doing a lot to bolster up the backfield defense. Tomorrow the practice will be open after a short drill, and the undergraduates will attend in a body.

The line-up for the Princeton game will be as follows:

Soucy, left end; Gilman, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Wallace, centre; Taylor, right guard; Parson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Watson, quarter back; King, left half back; Boles, right half back; Mahan, full back.

MANY PLAYERS INJURED.

Only Six First-String Men Able to Get in Columbia Practice.

Columbia's football team will be slow to recuperate from the Stevens game on Tuesday. Although Columbia won easily, the game resulted in injuries to several of the Blue and White's 'Varsity men that will keep them from the next game on Saturday with the Connecticut Agricultural College and possibly from the Trinity game Nov. 13, if it is played.

At practice yesterday only six of the first string players reported for practice. They were Captain Simonds, Healey, Calder, Cleveland, Donaldson, and Cochrane. Littauer, the stellar performer in the St. Lawrence and Stevens games, is out with a badly wrenched and bruised knee, and he will not play Saturday. Monroe, who has been substituting for Littauer at full back, is out with an injury that will also keep him from the next game, and Coach Metcalf will have to develop a full back in the remaining two days of practice. Wadleton, half back, dislocated his left shoulder and will be away from practice for at least two weeks. Donoho, half back, has an injured ankle; Buermeyer was absent on account of a "charley horse," and Miller and Kennedy have minor bruises, although they will play Saturday. Mansbach, half back, did not get into the Stevens game, and his injured right arm may also keep him from Saturday's game.

Practice yesterday consisted of only a short signal drill. A blackboard talk was held last evening in Earl Hall on the campus.

The freshman team scrimmaged with the 'Varsity scrubs yesterday in preparation for their first game of the season on Saturday with the Kent School at Kent, Conn. Fred S. Dunn, former Passaic (N. J.) High School half back, was elected Acting Captain of the freshman team, and will lead the team for the rest of the season if Captain Culloton is declared ineligible, as has been reported. Philip Herbert, who has been out for the freshman eleven, has quit the squad in order to practice for the swimming team. Herbert has been a star performer on the Horace Mann School swimming team for several years.

Cornell Ready to Invade West.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A big send-off, accompanied by the Cadet Brass Band, red fire, and everything else that goes with it, will be accorded the Cornell 'Varsity football team and coaches when they leave Ithaca tomorrow night for Ann Arbor, where, on Saturday, they play Michigan in their annual intersectional battle. Friday night several hundred students and the student cadet band will leave on the Cornell special to be on hand at Ferry Field when their team starts the next to the last lap of the season.

A long, hard scrimmage in which the scrub eleven, tutored by Coach Sharpe in the various Michigan plays, tried out many of the latter formations, showed the big red 'Varsity to be in tip-top condition and ready to play its very best against the blue and maize. Excepting for an occasional breaking through of a scrub back, the second eleven was practically powerless to penetrate the 'Varsity stone-wall defense.

Sharpe said that the team will start with exactly the same men that lined up against Harvard, which was as follows: Shelton and Eckley, ends; Jameson and Gillies, tackles; Miller and Anderson, guards; Cool, centre; Barrett, quarter back; Collins and Shiverick, half backs, and Mueller, full back. The entire scrub team, with three other men, will make up the squad of twenty-five players which will go west.

Hamilton Institute vs. Kingsley.

The returns of the battle for football supremacy between Hamilton and Kingsley schools, to be played on the latter's grounds at Essex Falls, N. J., tomorrow afternoon will be eagerly watched for by all those interested in scholastic football. Kingsley has not been beaten for three years, and has not been scored upon this season, and the convincing way in which Hamilton has swept aside the opposition in its recent games has placed this team in the foremost rank as contenders for interscholastic championship. Coach Neary of Hamilton is sparing no effort to have his charges in perfect shape for a hard struggle, and the team looks forward with confidence to a victory over the formidable Jersey eleven.

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PRINCETON HAS TWO WEAK SPOTS IN LINE

As Tigers' Back Field Rounds Into Form, Defense Begins to Crumble.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—With the last hard scrimmage held today and the game with Harvard only two days off, the Princeton eleven faces the possibility of a shift in the line. The showing of the regular forwards on defense was almost as bad today as it was yesterday, and in addition the poor condition of Halsey, and Brown's habit of missing tackles may make it advisable for the coaches to use substitutes in the line. Just as it seemed that the last little detail of the game had been attended to, and when the backs were rounding into their full offensive strength, it is now perceived that either the Tiger forward line will prove a handicap to the team's chances or the day of miracles is not yet over.

The only encouraging feature of the situation lies in the fact that McLean, the veteran tackle, returned to the game today for the first time since the Dartmouth game here. McLean is the best lineman that Princeton has, and from his showing today it would seem that his enforced rest has been a benefit to him. He was used for a short time only, but both on the offensive and defensive he appeared to be easily the best of the lot.

It is at the other tackle position that Rush may have to make a change. Halsey is in rather unsatisfactory condition, and it seems probable now that one of the second string tackles may have to be used Saturday. Three are eligible, Larsen, Parisette, and Kauffmann. The first named needs to familiarize the signals better, but appears at present to be the strongest of the three. Parisette and Kauffmann have both shown, form in haphazard manner all season, but neither is up to a high 'Varsity standard. Should Keene Fitzpatrick be able to get Halsey into shape for Saturday he will undoubtedly retain his position, but there is a reasonable doubt of this possibility.

Brown seems now to have lost his opportunity for starting in the game on Saturday. In the scrimmaging of the last two days he has been miserably weak on tackling, and Lamberton looks like a probable starter against Harvard. Since his shift from back field to end, Lamberton has been in top form, and his tackling has been much better than Brown's. Highley will retain his place at the other end, but his mate is more likely to be Lamberton than Brown.

The scrimmage today lasted for more than two hours, but when "Speedy" Rush called a halt after darkness had enveloped the field, it ended the hard work for the week. Tomorrow there will be only a short and light practice, while signal drill only will be the order on Friday.

The offense was encouraging and the backs showed the strenuous work of the coaches in the last two weeks. With Glick at quarter back, and Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs in the backfield, the men got off their plays with a snap that kept them through the scrub line even when their forwards failed to open any holes, or that whirled them around end behind almost perfect interference. The second backfield also showed up well. Dickerman, Moore, and Law worked together in this combination and gained almost as much success as did the first choice of the coaches. Both sets of backs will probably be used in Saturday's game.

Colgate Prepares for Syracuse.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Having conquered the Army and scored a victory over Yale, the powerful Colgate eleven will now practice for the remaining big game of the schedule with Syracuse. The game which was scheduled with Clarkson Tech for Saturday has been canceled, and this gives nine days' practice before the Colgate men line up against the Salt City team. In that time Coach Bankart hopes to develop a punter. Lack of kicking ability was the one weakness which Colgate played Yale, the Hamilton men sending away only one punt that went for long distance. When the team returned from New Haven it was welcomed by the entire student body. Several of the players, however, are suffering from injuries received in the Yale game. Captain Abell and West, the two ends, who were pronounced weakness when

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1915.

A REUNITED OPPOSITION.

Moonshine can be made from cucumbers as easily as a rebuke to the National Democratic Administration can be read into the returns of the election held on Tuesday. There were some Republican victories. For the first time in five years Massachusetts elected a Republican Governor. In the by-election in the Twenty-third New York Congressional District a Republican was elected to Congress by a plurality of a few hundred votes where a Democrat was elected last year by a plurality of 6,000. In Republican circles there is a desire to construe the results as an express censure of the Administration, as the penalty of the unforgivable sin of being a Democratic Administration; in quarters where the hyphen casts a broad and deep shadow there is a pretense of construing them as a repudiation of the Administration's policy of neutrality.

Why grope after strained interpretations when the plain truth is that the Republicans won in Massachusetts and in the Twenty-third District because the Progressives have returned to the party camp? Mr. BIRD, the Progressive leader in Massachusetts, supported McCALL; in the Twenty-third District last year the Progressive candidate got 8,000 votes. If the game is to be played in that way let the Democrats take a hand. The amended Constitution in this State was denounced as a Republican Constitution made by Republicans for Republicans. Plainly, therefore, its rejection by something like half a million votes was a stupendous indorsement of the Democratic Administration.

It is a blessing, it is of good augury for the Democratic Party, for the Democratic Administration and for the country that the Republicans are once more united. The Republicans destroyed themselves by the long enjoyment of power assured to them through the demoralization of the opposition due to Mr. BRYAN'S selfish ambition and disastrous leadership. The best guarantee of wisdom and soberness in the counsels of the majority party is the ever-present menace of overthrow from a powerful opposition. The Progressives having disappeared, the Republicans being once more united, the Administration must take heed to itself, the Democracy must have a care which way its footsteps tend. It will not do now to repeat such perilous blunders as that of the Seaman's act, or to persist in such adventures as a Government-owned merchant marine. When the warning signal is up every policy must be diligently studied, the consequences of every step taken must be carefully examined.

We are told that the President now will take more frequent counsel of the Democratic leaders in Congress, to the end that there may be party harmony, that the Administration policies may be the policies of the Democracy. Is the President altogether sure that his best advisers are to be found in that body? In the long years when the Democracy was feeding on husks, when its principles and its policies were accepted from the unsteady and unsafe hands of Mr. BRYAN, is it not true that in their deep discouragement a great many of the ablest members of the party retired altogether from politics, leaving to inferior men the honors and responsibilities of office, when they could get office? Had these Democrats of the higher quality returned to politics in the Congressional campaign of 1912 or that of 1914? If so, how many of them now have seats in either branch of Congress? Let the President cast his eye over the pages of the Congressional Record and from the speeches made and the part taken in debate by Democrats upon the great measures which his personal force carried to enactment, determine at which end, if at either end, of the Capitol Building the fountain of wisdom invites him to drink of its vivifying flow.

In the direction of our national affairs and the determination of our national policies during the coming years there will be urgent need of steadiness, sound judgment, of the highest ability and statesmanship. If the counsel and guidance suitable to his need, and his need will be very great, are not to be found in either House, President WILSON may reach the conclusion that it would be well for him to confer something oftener than has been his wont with men of knowledge and of experience and foresight among the Democrats who are not in office, who have not sought office, even among Republicans, if on both sides partisanship can be laid aside and just conclusions sought on grounds of public welfare exclusively. In the solution of the great public questions that confront us, the cooperation of all the talents will not yield wise counsel in excess of the Nation's or of the Administration's need.

THE COLLEGE SOUL.

After election the country has time and inclination to ponder the supreme issue of this and every November. "Campus and buildings and endowment," says President WELSH of Ohio Wesleyan University finely, "never "have made and neyer can make a "great college. Only the soul makes "great." Exactly. And the soul of a college is football. What do the undergraduates of Colgate and Washington and Jefferson care about endowments? They have the endowment of playing football. They have walloped Yale mightily. The soul of their college is exalted. The entering class next year will be multitudinous.

The soul of Cornell has overcome the soul of Harvard, the soul of Princeton the soul of Dartmouth, the soul of Dartmouth is about to meet the soul of Pennsylvania, the souls of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale have to meet in goodly grapple. Saturday, on Princeton sands, Dr. LOWELL'S undecimal system will set its iron heel. Is the Nassovian or the Cantabrigian soul the mightier?

In November, college values are reapprized. Not President WILSON, but Captain GLICK, is the greatest, most famous living Princetonian. Not Mr. TAFT, but Captain WILSON or TOM SLEVIN is the glory of New Haven. And PERCY HAUGHTON is immeasurably greater among the sons of Harvard than a mere former President ROOSEVELT.

The pretty girls are breathless with interest in the game they comprehend so perfectly. The megaphones and mascots are being inspected. Thousands of enthusiasts are getting ready to cheer and yell without mitigation or remorse of voice. Wave, banners! Assemble, doctors! The greatness of colleges is to be tested. The college soul is to be made visible.

SOME SUFFRAGE AND ANTI-SUFFRAGE STATES.

In 1910 the population of the four States that voted against woman suffrage this Fall was: Massachusetts, 3,293,335; New Jersey, 2,537,167; New York, 9,113,279; Pennsylvania, 7,665,111. More than 22,000,000, nearly one-fourth of the then population of the United States. In 1912, Wisconsin, with a population of 2,333,860; Michigan, of 2,810,173; Ohio, of 4,767,121, voted against it. In 1914 Ohio more than doubled (182,905) the adverse majority of 1912. In 1914, too, Missouri, with 3,293,335 inhabitants, set herself against the emancipation of women, as did Mr. BRYAN'S Nebraska, with its 1,192,000 souls. Add the million-odd of the two Dakotas, whose paucity of people would seem to mark them out as natural ground for the feminists, and in four years States with a population of 37,000,000 out of the entire 1910 population of 91,972,266 have rejected woman suffrage. The great States of the East and Central West are opposed to it.

In what border State or State of the South does woman suffrage amount to more than a forlorn hope, interesting only the slightest fraction of the community? Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, the two Virginias, a long list of infidels to the Cause, for the most part seemingly intractable at present to the ablest missionary effort. Fourteen more anti-suffrage States, with a population of some 27,000,000.

Now look at the suffrage beadroll: Arizona, 204,354; California, 2,377,549; Colorado, 799,024; Idaho, 325,594; Illinois, (limited), 5,638,591; Kansas, 1,690,949; Montana, 376,053; Nevada, 81,875; Oregon, 672,765; Utah, 373,351; Washington, 1,141,990; Wyoming, 145,965. Seven of the twelve minors clubbed together would not make a populous State. And observe that California was won for suffrage by a majority of some 3,500 when only about a third of the electorate took the trouble to come to the polls; that suffrage was imposed on Illinois by the Legislature, which enabled women to vote for offices not mentioned in the Constitution.

These necessarily arid or stupid figures are presented in no controversial or critical spirit. Only one State east of the Mississippi has woman suffrage, limited, and that by no popular mandate; the popular mandate in California was of the weakest. Most of the suffrage States wouldn't make a sizable city. The Southern States are a solid block against the passage of a constitutional suffrage amendment, such as some of the suffrage leaders advocate, unwisely, as we think. The East, the great States of the East, there is their most difficult, yet their most inviting, field of labor. So long as the woman suffrage territory consists, for the most part, of thinly settled or radical Western States, the belief or prejudice that it is unsuited to Eastern conditions will not be shaken. Win one important Eastern State, and if the change works well there, the case of the antis is thrown out of court. In spite of the mighty majorities against them, the suffragists have just reason for encouragement in the size of their vote. Will it be increased the next time, or, as in Michigan and Ohio, will the second trouncing be severer than the first? The pros and antis have still to fight it out. Tuesday saw a notable anti victory, but the decision is yet to come. It seems evident, however, that the anti-suffragists are at present vastly superior in number. The task of their opponents promises to be of the longest and hardest.

ASQUITH AND BRIAND.

If Mr. ASQUITH'S pledge of invincible determination to fight to the end had been made in the course of a speech designed merely to fire the British heart, it might have passed as necessary buncombe. But it came in a speech of confession, or largely of confession; a frank talk in which nothing was concealed, in which he laid his cards on the table. He admitted errors and failures, and pointed out where they had come about; and he spoke of successes with moderation and obvious truth. He took the nation into his confidence, seeking his share of blame and showing where and why it lay upon him. It is impossible to credit his confession without crediting his declaration of purpose and his conviction of victory:

> I am as confident now as fifteen months ago that we are going to carry our cause to a triumphant conclusion. I am not going to shelve the burden laid on my shoulders until I am satisfied I can no longer bear the burden. • • • Let us endure to the end.

And yesterday M. BRIAND added, in the Chamber of Deputies:

> The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it. As for us, we are decided to go on to the end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to vanquish. We shall vanquish in the end.

To the blunder of the Dardanelles has been admitted the blunder in the Balkans, of which Sir EDWARD CARSON made the most in his reply to the Prime Minister. That blunder seems to have consisted in relying upon the word of Greece, given by the betrayed VENIZELOS and repudiated by his King. But, as was the case with the United States fifty years ago, blunders discovered only mean a dogged and indomitable renewal of the contest against a dashing and brilliant foe. Holdfast is a good dog, as he was on the Potomac.

> We cannot allow Serbia to become the prey of this sinister and nefarious combination. • • • Our co-operation (with the French) will be close, cordial, and in full concert, and Serbia may be assured of her independence, regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the war.

Again M. BRIAND added France's pledge in his speech the following day:

> We are in full accord with the British Government concerning the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance compels the admiration of the world.

It cannot be doubted that these two speeches were made by agreement Both nations have served their notice on the world, and simultaneously. The blunder of relying solely on the word of an honest man, without taking precautions against his possible betrayal by a monarch, has had terrible results, but France and England are determined that Serbia shall not pay the death penalty for a mistake not hers; and the two nations, undismayed by their Fredericksburgs and Chancellorsvilles, announce to the Teutonic Powers and to all the world their unshakable will to go on to their Gettysburg and Appomattox.

THE CITY'S RECOURSE.

What recourse has the city against the result of an election which seems to leave it subject to political and financial exploitation for the benefit of the rest of the State? Not so long as there is Republican control is there likelihood of an opportunity to secure redress of the city's disadvantages through the ballot and the Legislature. Not so long as the country controls is there likelihood of the city's paying taxes proportioned fairly either to population or wealth. Not so long as there is a direct tax to be levied, that is to say not for an indefinite future, can these subjects fall into the background.

These conditions are not altered by the fact that the city contributed to these results by its own vote. The city did not want the Constitution, with its financial reforms, but it did want the financial reforms, and wants them just as much since the constitutional or political route is blocked. The country thought that it did not want these reforms, but therein it was deceived, partly by itself, and partly by those themselves deceived or deceiving. The country was told that the new method of taxation would be oppressive, and swallowed the statements too readily, only to discover, perhaps, that the old methods will be worse.

Inasmuch as the city cannot be expected to accept the continuance of conditions which are as unjust as oppressive and discriminating, the country is likely to discover that the old law has teeth which were forgotten under conditions making their use unnecessary. Since the city cannot help itself by politics it is likely to have recourse to the law. The country, which was told and allowed itself to believe that the defeat of tax reform meant continuance of old abuses of taxation, will be disillusioned if there is a remedy in the requirement that the same law shall mean the same thing throughout all the districts of the State. The taxpayers who have thought that they could continue to escape taxation by the method of the defeat of reform are likely to discover that they have exposed themselves to the experiences of this city this year respecting personal taxation, and that this city's efficiency in the collection of real estate taxes will be taught to reluctant up-State tax officials. Official oaths are held as lightly by taxing officials defending their local neighborhoods as by taxpayers defending themselves.

The litigation here considered might well be undertaken by the city in its search of relief, or by the local organizations of taxpayers who have sought to relieve the city by action within and against the city. The reduction of the direct tax by shifting a proportion to other parts of the State is the fairest and best method of reducing the taxes collected locally. Retrenchment deprives us of something, but compulsion of fair burden-bearing lightens the load without loss. In proportion that the city's expenses cannot be reduced the necessity grows for reducing the sum which must be paid to the State. If the country is able to defend itself against the beliefs current in the city on the testimony before the Mills Committee, it would do well to try its strength as the first and easiest method of blocking action to which the city is tempted as its first, easiest, and most obvious recourse.

CROPSEY AND THE JUDGES.

Though the Democratic ticket swept Kings County, the Republican candidate for District Attorney has more than 29,000 majority. It is another impressive demonstration of the fact that voters have learned to discriminate. It may also furnish occasion for the Judges who sit in Kings County to search their hearts and inquire if their official behavior is endearing them greatly to their fellow-citizens. For this is the first time the voters of Kings County have had a full opportunity to reward or punish an official who answered that question in the negative, and they have rewarded him.

Mr. CROPSEY is not what is called "personally popular." He makes few friends, and neither ingratiates himself with those he meets nor seeks to do so. Therefore it cannot be said that his imposing victory in a Democratic county is the mere accidental triumph of a popular character. But as District Attorney he has done three things: He has shown himself to be afraid of nothing, afraid not even of the influences and institutions that have daunted all other District Attorneys. He has taken up the cause of the injured depositors in a broken bank of which the heads were powerful and influential men and friends of the Judges, and he has done it, as all Kings County knows, from no demagogic motive, but in order to do what he thought right, without fear. And he has defied the close corporation of Kings County Judges to their faces. It is a question which of these three things contributed most to his election, but his election was made by these three things and by nothing else.

When he talked of "hand-picked Judges" and withstood the bench to its face, he did something nobody in Kings County had ever dared to do. From the old days when the bench met in the Brooklyn Club, to the later days when it met in the Montauk Club, and down to this time, the administration of justice in Kings County has had a character of its own, quite different from that which it had in New York or any other county. The bench there, at whatever clubhouse it might meet, was a little club in itself. It was amazed at the temerity of CROPSEY in withstanding it in the interests of these depositors—and so, for that matter, were the depositors; the thing was unknown in Kings County. The Judges thought it would be easy to break this rash and impertinent meddler; and behold, they have not broken him, but made him!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Whitlock and the Cavell Case.

So far as can be judged from what has been made public of the report to the State Department at Washington by the American Minister to Belgium in regard to the Cavell case, there is nothing in it to justify the recent German claims that Mr. WHITLOCK denied the accuracy of the statements in the documents put out by the British Government as coming from him. He did deny, apparently, that there was anything underhanded or deceptive in the dealings of the German officials with himself, but he also declared that he did nothing in his Ministerial capacity except to present a plea for leniency after the woman had been convicted, and he tacitly admitted that the account by his subordinate of that subordinate's experiences on the night of the execution was correct and was correctly given out in London.

All this, however, is in strict accord with the information that was received here and formed the basis of such comment on the case as has been made here. Mr. WHITLOCK'S one basis of complaint against the British Government seems to be that it published documents not intended for publication, and that by so doing it caused embarrassment for him and made more difficult his position in Brussels—a position that already was one not too easy to maintain.

This is a real grievance, and it is no wonder that Mr. WHITLOCK, knowing how important it is, and for how many reasons, that he should remain in Belgium, though what is left of the Government to which he was formally sent as American representative has been transferred to France, was somewhat irritated. Naturally, that phase of the episode loomed large in his eyes—large enough fully to explain any irritation he may feel. Presumably the British authorities saw it, too, and considered it before they decided to publish the documents they had received. Whether or not they were justified in securing, at the cost of embarrassing Mr. WHITLOCK and of possibly causing a demand for his recall which could not be refused, the advantages to their cause that followed the disclosures—that is a question on which opinions can honestly differ, but nobody can be much surprised that they acted as they did.

At any rate, there are no present indications that the papers were not published exactly as received or that any of the statements in them were untrue.

Teaching Sound Doctrine.

So interesting are likely to be Southern comments on the position taken by The Atlanta Journal as regards Great Britain's interference with our shipments of cotton to neutral countries that they will be awaited with considerable impatience. The Journal is, indeed, a little belated in the expression of its views, for the statesmen, politicians, and planters who a few months ago were so violently urging our Government to resent and resist action which they felt sure would be harmful, if not disastrous, to a great American interest, have been already pretty well silenced and robbed of their grievance by the course of events—and of cotton prices.

Not one of the alarming prophecies so confidently made has been fulfilled, and nobody, except possibly a few speculators, has been ruined or even measurably hurt by the much-denounced embargo.

But though The Journal might well have spoken sooner, it hardly could have spoken better than it does when it says that the one great interest of the South as of the North, of the East as of the West, is that the European war should be ended, and rightly ended, not that there should be no prevention of immediate sales for any one staple in any one market. That is just what those who clamored so loudly and so fiercely against the Orders in Council, and so urgently demanded that Great Britain be not allowed to take against Germany any measures that would or might keep down the price of cotton or keep it from rising, either couldn't see or wouldn't. The Atlanta editor can and does.

"We may as well recognize now," he writes, "that the Allies are fighting for our interests as well as their own, and that upon their success depends our security in the years ahead. It does not behoove us, therefore, to be picking petty flaws with the Powers that stand between us and the most terrible war that was ever known."

This is going far—by implication, perhaps, it is going too far or further than needful—but it justly reproves those who failed to realize that desperate ills demand remedies the administration of which small ills would not justify.

Warfare Changed at Last.

Perhaps the present European war differs from those of the past more in size than in any other peculiarity, and it might be hard to find in its methods or implements anything that is entirely new. Mere size itself, however, does affect quality as well as quantity, and several of the devices to which resort has been made on both sides can fairly be described as novel in that now for the first time they have been employed systematically, intelligently, and on a large scale.

Trench fighting, for instance, is probably as old as war itself, but while historically familiar as still seen in Serbia, nothing much like the long conflict going on in France and Flanders has hitherto been seen. So the use of asphyxiating gases was not unknown to the ancients, yet till this year, when the utmost resources of modern chemistry were utilized, little more than the annoyance of an enemy had ever been accomplished in that way. Aeroplanes and dirigibles, too, that now play such important parts in war, while hardly to be called new, are so newly used that they can fairly be counted an innovation or discovery. As much can be said for the submarine, both what can be done with it and how it can be foiled having been learned within the last few months.

No such list could be made out for any previous war. About the only invention produced by our civil war was the monitor, but that form of warship gained no permanent place in our navy or any other—is now almost forgotten. GRANT and LEE contended about as did WASHINGTON and HOWE, and even NAPOLEON had of the unprecedented only his genius.

But the new war has the old ends and the old effects. In those nothing has changed.

Pro-Germans in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the comments by the papers of the United States on the part Russia is taking in the present war, sympathy is invariably expressed for her and a desire indicated that she be unqualifiedly successful. No criticism is made of the Government or of the terrible conditions under which the people have been and are now living. No note of warning is sounded as to what may be expected after peace comes. Everywhere the wish is heard that the Germans may be driven from the land, and that the Russians may acquire part, at least, of German Poland. Nothing is said as to whether or not the people of German Poland would wish to give up the benefits of German rule and go under the autocratic rule of the Czar.

As a Russian, having at heart the best interests of the great mass of my people, I believe that Russia could copy with great benefit the German form of government. If the Germans should eventually acquire permanently any part of Russia, the people in the section so acquired would have reason to be profoundly grateful, and would embrace with avidity the German principles and ideals of government. To say that the Duma as at present constituted gives any degree of representative government is to express belief in a myth. While I think that Russia, in the end, will be victorious, yet when that comes to pass it will be hard for me to repress a little regret that some of my people did not have an opportunity to become acquainted with German efficiency in the management of civil affairs.

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

NOT SEEN FROM GERMANY.

What of the Armies That Go In but Never Come Out?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Fay's letter, printed in THE TIMES, hardly would call for an answer—the German argument that takes up a good part of it being answered daily in the cables—were it not for her plaint that I betrayed a confidence in publishing her letter. That I certainly should have done had I published it in its entirety, but I carefully cut out all that might work her harm, copying only those sentiments which she reiterates with considerable more emphasis in her letter intended, by herself, for publication. There was no reason to believe that she was ashamed of her sympathy for Germany, nor afraid to have it known, and her indignation, therefore, is somewhat difficult to understand.

Now, if Miss Fay had set her very good wits to work she would have guessed at once why I sent that letter to THE TIMES. While it was quite as interesting as the average letter received from Europe and therefore worthy to be printed at this time, it never would have occurred to me to send it to a newspaper if the writer had not been in public life, one who at any time might ask the attention of the American public. Indeed, I will go so far as to say that if Miss Fay had not been a Californian and I had not felt for her the same sense of duty that I naturally feel for all Californians of artistic ability, it would not have occurred to me to publish her letter. But as she is practically unknown in New York, I saw my opportunity to flash her into the limelight for a moment and took it.

Outside of the German-speaking States and the Lowlands Miss Fay has her reputation to make. Singing in London does not mean making a reputation there. Only two Americans of recent years, aside from the great stars, have done that—Minnie Salzman-Stevens, a truly inspired artist, and Marcia van Dresser, who has recently returned to her own country with such éclat, after being the bright particular star of the Frankfort Opera House for four years. Miss van Dresser created a furor in London as Sieglinde, not only by her amazing beauty, but by the exquisite finish of her voice and work.

I wonder why it is that people in Germany keep writing to their friends that they see, without restrictions, the newspapers of other countries? We must believe them, but, as they go right on with the same old "bromides," of which we are infinitely weary, the inference is that while they may see the foreign papers they do not read them. Otherwise they would be forced in time to modify their viewpoint.

For instance, over here we have known for a long while that Germany is beaten. She forces her way into a hostile country for a certain distance, and there, to use an expressive Americanism, she sticks. She can neither go forward nor backward; she merely sits down to die—millions of her, unable to put an adequate number at any front to compel even one decision.

For that is what no German, in Germany at all events, and no enthusiastic American within her borders, can see; that during the fourteen months of the war not one army has surrendered to Germany. She has taken prisoners, but not as many as she has lost, and her dead men alone would have been sufficient to conquer any one of the nations arrayed against her with the exception of Russia. But there seems to be little celebration going on in Germany. Her armies have entered Belgium, France, Russia, and don't come out. That is all they can see. But that is the whole point; they don't come out. And it is to be apprehended that a good million of them will remain forever in Russia at the end of this Winter—frozen.

Miss Fay, as I wrote once before, has a lovely voice and has made an artist of herself. She is also a handsome woman, with the additional gift of magnetism. When she comes to America to sing, as she must in due course, she will be welcomed no matter what her war sympathies. She need not have feared that the American opera public, no matter what its own sympathies or disapprovals, would care two straws whether an artist with so much to give them favored Germany or Great Britain.

Meanwhile she has had very good publicity, indeed.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

Price of an American Tourist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wisdom comes with years. A glance at the list of war refugees who sold out for a mere pittance makes me revise my earlier opinions. In other words, people are honest only because they have to be. What a scathing denunciation of the Americans and professed Americans; what a reflection on the patriotism of the people of this country! Think of it! Men and women, Summer tourists and others, far from country and home, in dire straits for money; some with wealth, others with good competences, suddenly thrown upon the mercy of their Government. Then they forget the obligation.

We give the tramp a meal and sometimes a coin. He disappears. We forget him and he forgets us. We expect that. But are we to class the Summer tourist with the tramp? Are we to assume from this published list of those who haven't paid Uncle Sam that we have among us Summer tramps instead of Summer tourists? A. F. ASHBACKER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

THE MARTYR.
(Oct. 12, 1915.)

Clad in the garb of service,
See her go,
She who had soothed the pain
Of friend and foe,
Firm, with a step unfaltering
To her death,
With quiet beat of heart
And even breath.
"I do not fear to die!"
Her words ring clear
In that dark hour before
The day is here.
O darkest hour, fit for
Such a crime!
Foul deed that tops the horror
Of all time!
The firing squad, men of the
Landsturm there,
Gray sires of daughters also
Young and fair,
Felt the tears spring and sting
To see her stand
Fearless while they obey
Their Lord's command.
She sleeps as heroes sleep,
In far Ixelles,
While all the world must weep
For her—Edith Cavell!
Hark! at the sound of that
Immortal name,
All patriots' ardor leaps
Afresh to flame—
New millions hasten to avenge
That volley's sound
Whose frightful echoes speed
All earth around—
And down the coming ages men shall tell
How brave Cavell
Stood in the martyrs' ranks and fell—
In far Ixelles!

MARTHA YOUNG.

THE ICE RING AROUND RUSSIA.

Her Problem This Winter Will Be More Difficult, Perhaps Insurmountable, Owing to Developments in the Balkans.

By DR. R. F. OBERFOHREN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no longer a probability, but a certainty, that the European war will see another Winter campaign and the Governments and the General Staffs will be again confronted with the problem how to meet the difficulties of the cold season. There is little doubt that of all the belligerents, the Russian authorities will be in the worst plight, like they were last Winter when the communication with their allies and the neutral countries was seriously handicapped. Today the situation seems to be still worse.

On Sept. 28, 1914, Turkey closed the Dardanelles, thus shutting off the only outlet of the Black Sea. Odessa, where the trade for Southern Russia centres, was thereby as good as blockaded, the remnant of trade and communication to Rumanian and Bulgarian ports being made insecure by Turkish warships. From the very beginning the Baltic has been dominated by the German fleet, thus leaving to European Russia but one port, Archangel, situated on the Arctic Ocean. By a sudden leap this almost unknown port became of vital importance to the Slav Empire. But two reasons made the full use of the new emporium rather precarious: firstly, the Arctic Ocean is frozen from the end of November or the beginning of December until April or May, and, secondly, the communication by rail from the port to the vast hinterland is very poor, and insufficient for the new requirements suddenly thrust upon it.

Last Winter, when the Arctic Ocean began to freeze, enormous ice-breakers were shipped from Canada to Archangel to be used in keeping open an access to the port. The work done by them has been highly praised, and it might have been possible to keep the port itself free from ice, but in the open sea the masses of icebergs drifting from the north proved an unconquerable obstacle. In spite of the greatest exertions shipping was made impossible from December, 1914, until April, 1915. Regular trade could not even be taken up till May. Thus European Russia was cut off from all direct communication. Yet there still remained a few indirect avenues of trade. From Saloniki through Greek, Serbian, Bulgarian and Rumanian territory was a complicated but much used way; the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch was also used as a base for Russian supplies and exports. Recent developments in the Balkans have rendered these approaches inaccessible for goods destined for or coming from Russia. Should the Germans succeed in forcing a way to Constantinople all hope for an outlet to the Mediterranean would be lost for the hard-pressed Slav. Yet immense Russia has still her back-door open to the Pacific by way of Siberia, but the port of Vladivostok offers by no means great facilities, being very often frozen in Winter time. Moreover, the trans-Siberian railway—about 3,000 miles long—is absolutely inadequate for heavy and constant freight traffic. It consists for the greater part of the way of a single track, and is very liable to breakdowns, as has been proven in the Russo-Japanese war.

Finally Scandinavia, Russia's neutral neighbor, has to be considered. Here the best approach is certainly to be found. From the Norwegian port of Narvik a comparatively short railway, the Opotes Railway, leads through Karungi and Finland to Petrograd. Narvik owes to the Gulf Stream the immense advantage of being free from ice throughout the year. Russia was not slow in grasping this situation and Russian newspapers discussed seriously the idea of seizing by force port and railway in order to give Russia the long desired ice-free harbor. The problem became still harder when in January, 1915, Sweden forbade the transportation of war material and ammunition through her territory, thus rendering the value of Narvik to Russia rather problematic.

But Summer came and Archangel became accessible, relieving the worst plight at least for the importation of war material and ammunition. The general trade had no great benefit from the opening. Besides a waterway which hitherto had only been used for the floating of rafts but a single tracked, narrow-gauged railway to and from Archangel is in existence. The whole arrangement was intended for the lumber trade. When immense masses of goods of every description found their way to the northern harbor a terrible congestion of both port and railway ensued. Of course, the war material and ammunition had at first to be expedited, so it can easily be imagined how merchant goods fared.

Soon the same conditions will prevail again. The Russian Government knows that by November the harbor of Archangel will be blocked for all English and American shipping. Ammunition and coal that have been delivered by way of Archangel during the Summer will be needed even more in Winter, and the problem of finding a door for them faces the Russian authorities. It will be a hard nut to crack. Saloniki and Dedeaghatch are no longer accessible, and it is not at all impossible that a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans may arise in the form of Rumania.

Vladivostok being of little use there remain but the Scandinavian ports, first among them being Narvik. Sweden, however, seems little inclined to favor that combination, and if she upholds her interdict of transportation of war material and ammunition—as she is most likely to do—even Narvik will be of little value to the Russian war lords. Under these circumstances it would not be a great surprise for the student of the Russian supply problem if the Allies should bring considerable pressure to bear upon the northern kingdoms, in order to give Russia free and unlimited use of an ice-free port with railway communication. Even warlike measures are not at all impossible, though they have been rendered improbable by Russia's military collapse in Poland.

Russia's prospects for an adequate supply of war material and ammunition, as well as for a renewal of her exports and imports, are very dark. Germany took the chance to break the iron ring which the Allies, great and small, tried to forge around her by the dash to the Balkans and Constantinople. How will Russia break the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her? Will a sudden collapse or a slow strangulation be the result?

R. F. OBERFOHREN,
Doctor of Political Economy.

TEACHING DAY AND NIGHT.

Why Different Instructors Should Direct the Evening Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that our educational system is the subject of much criticism, perhaps it might not be amiss for a student to point out some features which have long existed to the detriment of the graduates of our training schools and colleges. I am a graduate of Hunter College and for over a year I have been unable to find work even as a substitute. On the other hand, hundreds of day school teachers are teaching also in night schools and thereby drawing double salaries.

The members of the Board of Education are solely responsible for this unfair condition in that only they have the power to make this condition possible. I am given to understand that the Finance Department has often objected to the double salary standard, but thus far has been unable to move the Board of Education to decisive action in the matter.

If we study this question for a moment we find that not only a grave injustice is done to many young teachers, but that the students of the evening schools are seriously affected in the matter. Many of these teachers are women, who, after the day's work in the classroom, are not fit, physically or mentally, to give their best to the evening classes. Is it fair to assign these nervous and overworked teachers to a body of students who are entitled to greater consideration? Then, too, is the teacher who uses up her vitality upon the evening classes in a fit condition to do justice to the day classes which follow? The city pays its teachers well for a certain amount of work and nothing should interfere with the main work, whether it be day or evening. One person could hardly do both well.

The members of the Board of Education should pass a law making it impossible for any one in the day school to be employed also in the night school. This would be justice not only to the students of the night schools, but also to hundreds of graduates who are qualified to do the work as teachers.

ISABEL MANSFIELD.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

To Save West 86th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of a few days ago regarding the activities to push the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line as a surface road to Broadway was well timed and just. There is no doubt of the urgent necessity of a proper railway connection between Yorkville and Broadway. However, though I have the interests of Yorkville at heart, (I have always lived in Yorkville,) I most strenuously object to any action which would mar the beauty of West Eighty-sixth Street, an action totally unjust to the dwellers and land owners of that parkway. I wonder how many of the vociferous east siders would vote for a street car if they dwelt upon West Eighty-sixth Street? Why not insist upon the only proper, just, and modern extension—a subway from Central Park West? S. N.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

A Woman at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just come home from a day spent as a watcher for the woman suffrage party at the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, Kings. My experience there has shown me that a polling place can be made a fit place for women.

I wish to thank the members of the Board of Election of the above district for their kindness and unvarying courtesy to me. In particular I wish to thank the Chairman, James N. Walker, for his consideration of my comfort, and the Democratic Inspector, Mr. Murphy, for his ready and patient explanations of everything connected with the duties of electors and officials. Not an incident occurred which would have embarrassed the most sensitive woman.

ANNA P. FELDMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1915.

WHEREIN ENGLISH FAILS.

Will Never Be a World Language Until Spelled as It Sounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been for years a teacher of English to foreigners and to high school pupils, as well as a student of modern languages, the subject of an international language interests me greatly. Certainly, of the four important modern tongues, English is the easiest and simplest in grammar, having no awful genders such as German, and no dreadful verbs such as French and Italian. It has no baffling depths and subtleties as the last two mentioned, nor any impossible pronunciation as the first. Yet, in spite of its simplicity, it is a very hard language for foreigners to master. This is due, I feel, solely to its antiquated method (or lack of method) of spelling. The difficulties arising from the difference between the spelling of English words and their pronunciation are almost unsurmountable, fatal to its universal diffusion. How many natively English-speaking people do we know, educated, nay, intellectual, who simply cannot spell, who have given up trying?

All over the Continent one hears reiterated with boring monotony: "I like to read the English but not to speak it. It is too difficult to pronounce. I can never tell how a new word should be said." In French and German certain letter combinations invariably represent certain sounds, while Italian is absolutely phonetic. In Italian schools there is no such thing as a spelling lesson. Think what a saving of time, temper and grey (or is it gray) matter this is to the growing child!

It is all very well to insist upon the classic origin of our orthography, but compare it for one moment with the near and aristocratic parent of the Italian. Yet Italian does not hesitate to discard all artificiality.

I feel sure that only one thing will make English, which stands today as the easiest and most concise of languages—only one thing will make it the universal language, and that is simplified spelling.

I. H. HARRIS.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

German Censors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES, signed "Indignation," laments the difficulties met in getting letters past the German censors. If my own experience is any criterion, the case mentioned must be an exception.

Ever since the war I have corresponded with several Germans. Neither the length of the letter nor the discussion of the war caused any trouble with the censors. I have received communications of eight pages, letter size, and of four or five sheets, legal size. In the case of one of my correspondents, the chief topic of discussion has been the war. The German censors naturally have no objections to passing outgoing letters criticising the United States, but they seem to be willing also that incoming letters should criticise the German Government. I have expressed myself freely, in fact so freely that my correspondent was astonished, for instance, that my accusation that the German newspapers printed lies had not been deleted by the censor. Newspaper clippings bitterly denouncing Germany seem to have passed likewise.

I would suggest to "Indignation" that the easiest way to

THRONG AT WEDDING OF MARIE TAILER

One of Society's Prettiest Girls the Bride of S. Bryce Wing in St. James's Church.

WEARS DIAMOND BOWKNOT

Bishop Courtney and Rev. Leighton Parks Officiate—The Bridal Attendants—Home Reception.

There was a large and brilliant assemblage yesterday afternooon at the wedding of Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and S. Bryce Wing, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing of this city, which was celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of the church, and the Rev. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The chancel of the church was decorated with white chrysanthemums and other autumnal flowers and foliage, with a touch of color here and there, against a background of green.

Preceding the ceremony there was a brief organ recital. The ushers were Harvey S. Ladew, John D. Wing, 2d, R. Tailer Townsend, Arthur Jones, Archibald Stirling, Reginald Whitman, James Nagel, and N. E. C. Rutter.

The large auditorium of the church was crowded to its capacity when the boy choir marched up the aisle singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," followed by the bridal party.

The bride walked with her uncle, Lieut. Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling of Baltimore, Md., who gave her in marriage.

She wore a short-length gown of cloth of silver designed on Greek lines, tapering into a short pointed train of tulle and silver. The voluminous veil of point appliqué lace fell entirely over the train, being held close to the dark coiffure by two tiny clusters of orange blossoms. The appliquéd design of dots on the veil, an heirloom in the bride's family on the paternal side, stood out distinctly on the foundation of rare old lace, suggesting snowflakes on a cold and blustery November afternoon.

The neck was cut low and round, and the corsage was made full, in Greek fashion, having a girdle of pearls. The skirt was banded with silver. As a corsage ornament she wore a large and superb bowknot of diamonds, with a chain of diamonds and platinum. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

When the bride stepped into the motor car from the vestibule of the church she wore a scarf of white fox. There was a good-sized crowd outside the church entrance, anxious to catch a glimpse of one of society's prettiest brides, for she is famed for her beauty.

Her attendants were the Misses Adelaide Flint and Louise Trevor of New York and Louisa Livingston of Albany. They wore frocks of saffron-colored taffeta, old-fashioned in design, the skirt being short and puffed. The corsage was short-waisted and cut very low and square, with long sleeves of tulle. They wore large hats of mauve and mantles of tulle fell over their shoulders. Each carried a large bouquet of mauve orchids.

After the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Tailer, the bride's mother, wore a costume of gray charmeuse trimmed with Japanese embroidery and edged with chinchilla, and a small black velvet hat with large gray ostrich plumes, with chinchilla furs. Mrs. Wing, the mother of the bridegroom, was in a golden brown velvet, with gold lace and sable with a touch of blue. Her black velvet hat was trimmed with brown plumes with tips of old blue.

Later Mr. Wing and his bride left on their honeymoon. They plan to return next week for the National Horse Show, at which Mr. Wing has entered his horse Ottawa. They will reside at 399 Park Avenue.

The engagement was announced last December. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wing are ardent devotees of outdoor sports, Mr. Wing being a member of the Piping Rock and New York Athletic Clubs. Mrs. Wing is a granddaughter of the late Robert W. Tailer.

MRS. E. A. JOHNSON WEDS.

The Bride of John W. Dennis of London in Her Park Avenue Home.

Mrs. Evangeline Armstrong Johnson, widow of Robert Woods Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., was married at noon yesterday to John W. Dennis of London, England, at her New York home, 375 Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. William Carter officiating. Only the immediate families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed in the Burmese salon before a temporary altar decorated with chrysanthemums from the greenhouses of the bride's Summer home in New Brunswick. A wedding breakfast followed.

The bride's elder son, Robert W. Johnson, Jr., gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of ivory silk, trimmed with gold lace and sable. Her only ornaments were a string of pearls, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias. She was unattended. Mr. Dennis had as best man his nephew, William Herbert Dennis of Frampton House, Lincolnshire, England, who recently arrived for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis left yesterday afternoon for the South, where they are to spend several weeks, when they will return to New York. They are planning to sail for England in January. Mr. Dennis has a town house at 28 Albert Hall Mansions, Hyde Park, London, and a country estate, Kirton Hall, in Lincolnshire. He is an ex-Mayor of Westminster. For a decade he has been a member of the British Tariff Commission, and is now Conservative candidate for Parliament from Birmingham.

MISS BEALE, BRIDE OF OLIVER CROMWELL

Son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Beale—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The wedding of Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, and Oliver Eaton Cromwell, son of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, took place at noon today at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John Mockridge, the rector of the church. St. James's Church was decorated with lilies and potted palms, the color scheme of green and white being carried out in every detail, in the vestibule, at the doors of the pews, and around the altar.

Half a dozen automobiles from the Stotesbury garage, which are distinctive because of their light blue color, were in requisition for the bridal party, and the chauffeurs and footmen all wore habits of a corresponding blue.

The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were all members of socially prominent families in this city, New York, and Newport, each being noted for her good looks. Miss Aimee Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, and a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Eugenia Kelso Cassatt, daughter of Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt; Miss Mary Wood Baily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood Baily; Miss Eleanor Cuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler; Miss Harriett G. R. Geyelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lausset Geyelin; Miss Grace D. Pierce, daughter of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Oyster Bay, and Miss Francis Hunter of Providence, R. I.

James R. Cromwell, younger brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, while the ushers were Prall Bird, of New York; John Hemphill of Washington; Theodore Brooks, Jr., of Baltimore, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cromwell; Leonard Truxton Beale, a brother of the bride; J. Kearsley Mitchell, 3d, who married Mr. Stotesbury's youngest daughter, and C. Fenno Hoffman, son of Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, an aunt of the bride.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents at 120 South Twenty-second Street, just around the corner from the church.

On their return from their honeymoon the bridal pair will live in the house at 1,721 Locust Street, formerly owned by Judge J. Willis Martin, but purchased by Mr. Stotesbury and presented to the young couple as his wedding gift. Mrs. Stotesbury, as her present, has taken on herself the entire furnishing of the house.

TO NAME SIX CARDINALS.

Nuncio to Bavaria the Pope's Only Foreign Selection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The list of cardinals to be created at secret consistory on Dec. 6 became generally known tonight through the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ. Considerable surprise is expressed that the only foreign Cardinal is the Nuncio to Munich, who is a German, as it was thought that if the Pope wished to favor that nation he would have created a Cardinal from another nation among the Allies. An effort is made to minimize the effect by saying that as the Nuncio to Munich belongs to the Roman Curia he cannot truly be said to be a German Cardinal. The new Cardinals to be created are:

Monsignor J. Tonti, Papal Nuncio to Portugal.
The Most Rev. A. Mistrangelo, Archbishop of Florence.
Monsignor G. Cagliero, Apostolic Delegate to Costa Rica.
Monsignor A. Frueh Wirth, Papal Nuncio to Munich, Bavaria.
Count Scapinelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna.
Archbishop Gusmini of Bologna.

A public consistory will be held on Dec. 9.

No new American cardinal will be created at the consistory.

FREMSTAD SINGS TOSCA.

Prima Donna Reappears on Operatic Stage with Boston Company.

The Boston Opera Company last night gave the first performance of "Tosca" it has given during its present engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. The special feature of it was the reappearance of Mme. Olive Fremstad after an absence of more than a year from the local operatic stage, and apparently the opera-going public seized upon this as an "occasion," for the audience seemed to be the largest that has yet attended the performances of the company.

Besides Mme. Fremstad in the title rôle, the others included Giovanni Zenatello as Cavaradossi, George Baklanoff as Scarpia, Alfred Kaufman as Augelotti, and Paolo Ananian as the Sacristan. Agide Jacchia conducted.

It was a good performance in general effect, although in some of the details the highest finish was lacking. Mme. Fremstad, appearing on the operatic stage for the first time since she left the Metropolitan, faced a nerve-trying task. She was not altogether at her ease, in the first act especially. Vocally she did not perhaps equal her best performances in the past, but her presentation of the rôle was effective and met a very hearty response from the audience, which gave her many recalls. Mr. Zenatello did exceedingly well with the rôle of Cavaradossi and Mr. Baklanoff was impressive as Scarpia.

Special mention should be made of Mr. Jacchia's conducting of the performance. It was vigorous and vivid, as befits the essentially melodramatic nature of the play and the score, but it was not allowed to become blatant or vulgar. The scenic settings lacked the atmospheric touch that has heretofore prevailed.

After the operatic performance there was a hearing of a new "Egyptian Ballet" by A. Luigini. It proved to give opportunity for the display of picturesquely colored costumes, some effective grouping of the corps de ballet, and some fine solo dancing by Mlle. Pavlowa and Mr. Volinine. Adolph Schmid conducted the music, which was for the most part not at all Oriental in style.

Miss Maybelle Davis' Reception.

Miss Maybelle Davis, daughter of David Davis of this city, and Arthur Marx, whose engagement was recently announced, will be at home on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 11 East Seventy-ninth Street.

THEATRES LOSE LICENSES.

Garrick and Olympic Accused of Permitting Indecent Shows.

License Commissioner George H. Bell announced yesterday that he had revoked the licenses of the Olympic Theatre in East Fourteenth Street and the Garrick Theatre on Thirty-fifth Street, east of Sixth Avenue. Both are burlesque houses.

The evidence against the theatres in question," said Commissioner Bell, "shows the worst condition ever brought to my attention. Reports of my inspectors reveal instances of indecency that seem almost unbelievable."

Asked if the licensees had a right to appeal, the Commissioner replied:

"If they go into court they'll have a hard job contradicting the evidence in my possession."

MARRIED IN ST. GEORGE'S.

L. Dean Weds Miss Helen Stearns—Bride's Sister Honor Matron.

The wedding of Lyall Dean, the son of Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow and the late Louis B. Dean, and a grandson of David C. Lyall, a famous art collector, and Miss Helen Stearns, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearns, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rector, the Rev. Karl Relland. Huge clusters of pink chrysanthemums in tall vases decorated the chancel and tall palms formed a background.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short gown of white brocaded satin with a straight skirt and old time corsage having satin bretelles over the shoulders and long tight tulle sleeves. Tulle draped the neck, and a long satin court train fell from the shoulders. The tulle veil was held by a flat band of old point lace above the forehead which in turn was held in place with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Weld M. Stevens, who wore changeable apricot and pink pussy willow taffeta over a tulle petticoat to match, topped by a castor brown velvet hat with curved brim faced with apricot and wreathed with a long scarf of tulle that was brought from the back over the shoulders. The low, slightly V-shaped corsage was finished with a bertha of silver lace and the skirt, cut in deep points and having low sidepannieres, had trails of varicolored flowers garlanded along the edges and the tulle petticoat had its edges finished in silver. She carried a loose bouquet of lavender, golden, brown and red chrysanthemums.

The other attendants were the Misses Mercedes de Zaldo, Dorothy Mills, Dorothy Bigelow and Lucy Roy K. Howe, and were gowned like the maid of honor and carried similar bouquets, but their hats were immense brown velvet sailors with tulle brims trimmed with brown fur and silver flowers.

Mr. Lyall's best man was Emerson Bigelow and the ushers were Frank E. Barnard, Allan Forman, George E. Yerkes, David E. Goodnow, Ward E. Pearson, and Joseph K. Hooker of Hartford, Conn.

The reception at the home of the bride's parents, 323 West Seventy-sixth Street, was an informal one. The decorations were chrysanthemums. Mrs. Stearns, who received, was in blue panne velvet and chiffon with touches of silver and hat to match, and Mrs. Bigelow was in violet velvet and chiffon topped by a violet hat.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Dean will live at Pelham Manor.

MILLER-BAKER WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker a Bride at Home.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker of 667 Madison Avenue, to Carl A. Miller, son of August Miller of Peekskill, N. Y., took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Lewis of Peekskill performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a pendant of platinum and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Eugenia G. Baker was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She wore a gown of blue silk and silver cloth trimmed with fur, and carried an arm bouquet of Ward roses.

Robert Miller acted as best man for his brother, with ushers Dr. John Wesley McCoy, John Byron Putnam, and Alan and William E. Baker, Jr. Following the ceremony there was a reception. When Mr. and Mrs. Miller return from their honeymoon they will reside at 56 West Eleventh Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Bertram Winthrop of 152 Madison Avenue is sailing on Saturday on the Rochambeau for France, where he will enter the service of the Red Cross Society in a military hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold are to spend the Winter at the Ritz-Carlton, and will be there after Nov. 15.

Mrs. M. Bathgate Becker is giving a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Marion Janet Becker, tomorrow at her country home, Lincluden, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. August Rust-Oppenheim are at 18 East Sixtieth Street for the Winter.

Baron Renaud Sternberg, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., is at the Plaza for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Charles H. Ditson will give a reception on Nov. 10 at her residence, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce Arthur Farwell, the new director of the Music School Settlement, to the managers and friends of the settlement.

The marriage of Miss Katharine H. Hutton to Thomas F. Plunkett will be celebrated today in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton, 889 Park Avenue.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those booked to sail today for Rotterdam on the Rotterdam are:

W. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ames, Mrs. Mary Ashcroft, W. C. Baker, Major J. Balson, Mrs. A. Bates, John Bayley, N. Bennett, Mrs. F. H. Blore, Mrs. T. Bootte, T. F. Boyle, Mrs. Muriel Brown, Mrs. N. Brown, Miss Helen Clark, J. D. Cody, Judge A. Coyne, D. T. Curtin, Mrs. P. Daly, L. Denny, W. A. Dunne, Mrs. J. W. Eber, Miss Janet Fish, J. Ford, Miss J. F. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Green, Harold Grove, N. L. Hall, Alfred Hollingworth, M. P. Hyland, H. A. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan, J. H. Kearsley, Miss Alice Telcar, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mallet, J. D. Mannes, Mrs. F. Mitchell, J. H. Neale, Herbert Owen, M. P. Payne, Mrs. R. E. Platt, Miss Gloria Platt, Prince Poniatowski, G. F. Porter, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Potts, Mrs. F. P. Ranney, Miss Amy Read, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robeson, R. T. Robin, O. W. Ryde, R. B. Seager, Miss Dorothy Shannon, Miss Margit Sigray, Mrs. H. S. Steele, Major and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Harold M. Wilson, Mrs. A. Woods, Miss Evelyn Woods Miss P. Younge, and Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to Paris.

Some of those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

W. A. Anstee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Berkett, H. Carson, H. T. Clay, J. C. Crawford, S. D. Joubert, F. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lumsden, Miss M. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton Morse, J. W. Robinson, H. Stell, J. White, J. E. Hargreaves, John Grant, and G. V. Cousins

CHURCH NUPTIALS FOR MISS BIGELOW

Daughter of Mrs. Edw. M. Padelford Marries Herbert C. Pell—Reception at the St. Regis.

Miss Matilda Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, and Herbert C. Pell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell of Tuxedo Park, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony was performed by Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who was assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman. The church decorations were simple, consisting of pink chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

The bride walked with her brother, Midshipman Bigelow, U. S. N., who was in his naval uniform, and gave her in marriage. She wore a frock of white satin having a short skirt over a many-tiered underskirt of white chiffon, touched with silver; the corsage was draped with tulle, and straps of silver cloth going over the shoulders held the tremendously long plain train of silver cloth in place. Clusters of orange blossoms were fastened at one corner of the square end. The long tulle sleeves were loose and the veil of old family point, an heirloom of many generations, was banded flat on her black hair just above the forehead with orange flowers and the veil fell in mantle effect over the long train. She wore a plastron of emeralds and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a sheaf bouquet of white orchids with valley lilies.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Priscilla R. White, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White of Baltimore. She wore a pink satin frock having an overdress of pink tulle made in full old-fashioned style, with scalloped and pinked bands of silk of the same shade banding the skirt many times. The corsage, similarly trimmed, had long, straight, full pink tulle sleeves plaited in at the wrists and tied with ribbons to match. The low-cut corsage neck ran straight across from shoulder to shoulder, and was finished in the back by an upstanding plaiting of white silk held by a silver ribbon. Her large brown velvet hat was trimmed with fur and silver berries, and her flowers were a large loose cluster of pink roses.

Mr. Pell had his brother, Clarence C. Pell, as his best man, and the ushers were Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Albert E. Gallatin, Gordon MacDonald, Marshall R. Kernochan, Henry Coleman Drayton, Pierre Barbey, and Pierre Lorillard.

The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception and breakfast at the St. Regis for 125 guests. Mrs. Padelford and the bridal party received in the Louis XVI. suite, a bower of white bride roses and Autumn flowers forming a background, and the breakfast was served at small tables in the marble ballroom, bride roses and pink roses decorating the tables.

Mrs. Padelford, who received, wore a white cloth gown having a cloth and white lace bodice, with touches of silver, and a large violet hat trimmed with brown fur and silver ornaments.

On their return from the South, where they will spend their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Pell will spend the Winter in New York and Tuxedo.

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN RIDDER

Publishers' Association Eulogizes Late Editor—Funeral Today.

The Publishers' Association of New York City, at a special meeting held at noon yesterday, spread on the records of the organization an appreciation of the life and work of the late Herman Ridder, editor and one of the founders of the association. The minute read as follows:

The Publishers' Association of New York City loses in the death of Herman Ridder a founder and one of its most loyal and valued members. Few men knew the city of his birth as Mr. Ridder knew New York, and service to his fellow-citizens was his ideal and inspiration. To him administration of a great daily newspaper with wide and impartial vision, supporting all that made for citizenship, for understanding between all classes and conditions of men and for the development of the ideal American, offered an inviting field in which he worked with steadfast faith and untiring diligence. By merit alone he achieved distinction as a first citizen, leading in every worthy cause and respected by all.

We, his business associates, remember Mr. Ridder as just and fearless, fair and courteous, helpful and friendly, always preferring the common good to personal advantage, and we shall long value his counsel and co-operation. The city and the newspapers of the United States will miss his leadership. We recall him as comrade and leader, loyal to duty and friendship, an example we shall emulate and a heritage we shall honor and cherish. To his bereaved family we extend the condolences of friends and colleagues, and that family the memory of his stern integrity and upright life is the most precious of legacies.

The funeral of Herman Ridder will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father George Winkler of Kersey, Penn., a boyhood friend of Mr. Ridder, who will be assisted by Fathers T. Gilmartin and A. B. Stuart Chambers. Father Thomas Barry will be master of ceremonies, and his Eminence Cardinal Farley will give the absolution.

Henry Strauss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Henry Strauss, a prominent retired merchant of Washington, who was also well known in Baltimore, died last night at his home in this city, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Strauss was a native of Frankfort, Germany, which place he left nearly sixty years ago to settle in Baltimore. He opened a clothing store at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., some time before the outbreak of the civil war, and while there witnessed the hanging of John Brown. Some time later Mr. Strauss moved to Washington. He was in the audience at Ford's Theatre, Washington, when President Lincoln was assassinated. Fifteen years ago Mr. Strauss retired from active business. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the B'nai Brith. Surviving him are his widow and the following children: Mrs. Henry Barnard of New York City, George Strauss and Miss Edna Strauss of this city, Mrs. I. H. Goodman of New York City, Mrs. Sol Meyer of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Maurice Marcus of Chicago.

Miss Katharine Hillard.

Miss Katharine Hillard, author and Italian scholar, died at her home, 5 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday of pneumonia. She was 75 years old. Miss Hillard was a cousin of Seth Low. She was born in London and came here when she was 9 years old. Miss Hillard made a study of French and Italian classics and published several translations of them, among them Dante's Convito. She wrote verse and magazine articles also. Miss Hillard was a former President of the Wednesday Afternoon Club. Two sisters, Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. Stephen Loines, of Brooklyn, survive.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here early today. He was 66 years old and is survived by the widow and one daughter.

Rear Admiral Phelps was a son of Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was graduated from Annapolis in 1868. He was promoted through the various grades to Rear Admiral, to which he attained in July, 1909. He was on board the Raleigh at Manila in the Spanish-American war. From 1907 to 1910 he was commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lewis S. Goebel.

Lewis S. Goebel, a lawyer, who for many years was identified with Republican politics in this city, died Tuesday at his home, 338 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was 76 years old. Mr. Goebel was born in the family homestead, which formerly stood at Beekman and William Streets. In 1878 he was elected State Senator from the old Sixth District and in the Senate was a strong advocate of the Police Pension Fund.

GEN. G. M. STERNBERG DIES IN WASHINGTON

Ex-Surgeon General of the U. S. Army Was a Noted Foe of Fevers.

VETERAN OF THREE WARS

He Established Army Medical School, and Organized Six Hospitals During the Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Brig. Gen. George Miller Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, for nearly a decade Surgeon General of the army, distinguished alike in military and medical circles, died this morning at his home, 2,005 Massachusetts Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. Two weeks ago he suffered an attack of heart disease and had since been confined in bed. The funeral will be held Friday morning with interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

General Sternberg's career, from his enlistment as surgeon in the Federal forces in 1861, until his retirement, in 1902, abounded in a variety of valuable services to his country.

The fact that he established the Army medical school in Washington is perhaps the best known of his achievements. He faced not only hostile bullets from Confederates and Indians, but on many occasions braved the germs of yellow fever, typhoid, and cholera in subduing which diseases, both in the United States and in other countries, he took so prominent a part.

General Sternberg was born June 8, 1838, in Otsego County, N. Y. His father, the Rev. Levi Sternberg, was a Lutheran clergyman whose ancestors were among the early German settlers. He was the eldest of ten children. His early education was obtained at Hartwick Seminary, New York, where his maternal grandfather was Professor of theology. At 16 years of age he became self-supporting by teaching school at Germantown, N. J. At 19 he entered a physician's office to study medicine and subsequently attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, whence he was graduated as M. D. in 1860.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war he passed the examination of the Army medical corps, was appointed Assistant Surgeon May 28, 1861, and assigned to duty with the Third United States Infantry, where he made a captain and Major, United States Army, "for faithful and meritorious service" during the war and a Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant service in performance of his professional duty under fire in action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, 1877."

General Sternberg participated in many engagements, including the first battle of Bull Run, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped from Fairfax Court House shortly afterward and at once rejoined his regiment. He was under heavy fire while caring for the wounded at the battles of Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, and afterward suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was executive officer of the United States General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va., was with Gen. Banks's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, and, at the close of the war, was serving as officer in charge of the United States General Hospital at Cleveland.

He was in the field in various Indian campaigns from 1868 to 1870, and, among his many details, was at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1871, and in Florida during similar scares in 1873 and 1875.

During the Spanish War General Sternberg established general hospitals at Key West, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Washington Barracks and San Francisco, and upon his recommendation two hospital ships were purchased and equipped. All surgeons of volunteers and contract surgeons were appointed on his recommendation, and he organized the female nurse corps and the corps of dental surgeons.

At the outbreak of the conflict he issued a circular calling attention to the danger of typhoid in camps and organized the "typhoid fever board," with Major Walter Reed as Chairman. He organized the Yellow Fever Commission of 1900, with Major Reed and Drs. Carroll, Lazear and Aramonte as members. In 1901 he recommended a large increase in the medical department to correspond with the increase in the Army made at that time.

In recognition of his services the University of Michigan conferred on General Sternberg the degree of LL. D. in 1894, and in 1897 Brown University paid him a like honor. He held active and honorary membership in many medical and scientific societies in this and other countries.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ALLEN BUTTERFIELD, a paperbox manufacturer for forty-seven years in this city, died yesterday at his home, 91 Marlborough Road, Flatbush. He was 83 years old. Mr. Butterfield was in California prospecting when the civil war began and he enlisted under Colonel Bowie. In 1868 he came to New York and organized the paperbox business which is now known as Butterfield, Barry & Co.

WILLIAM F. HOYT, a fire insurance inspector for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 259 Circuit Road, New Rochelle. He was 66 years old.

The Rev. JOHN S. KAUGH, 85 years old, a retired minister and for about sixty years a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in Shelton, Conn.

NORMAN PROVOST, a veteran of the civil war and for many years in business in Stamford, Conn., died last night at his home, 14 Greenwich Avenue.

Mrs. MARY VERONICA O'CONNOR, wife of Harry P. O'Connor, a stationary engineer, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 1,075 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

JOHN DARTNELL, 82 years old, a civil war veteran and one of the oldest members of Mutual Lodge of Odd Fellows, died recently at his home, 380 Baltic Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Dartnell was also a member of George C. Strong Post No. 534, G. A. R., and of the Naval Veterans' Association. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY FARRELL, widow of William Farrell, for many years in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 95 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church for forty-five years. Mrs. Farrell is survived by two daughters and two sons.

JULIUS SEIBERT, 56 years old, a fruit and produce dealer in Manhattan and a member of the Free Sons of Israel, Aaron Lodge, and the Market and Fruit Produce Association, died on Monday at his home, 144 Hull Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY L. MURPHY, wife of Peter J. Murphy, a retired hatter, died on Tuesday at her home, 695 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-third year.

Mrs. HELENA J. BOORAEM died on Tuesday at her home, 87 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years. Mrs. Booraem was of Dutch ancestry and was born on vessel coming to this country. She is survived by her husband, Harry Booraem, a retired business man, a son, and two daughters.

LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, a retired merchant, is dead at his home, 717 West 177th Street, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany and, coming here in his youth, engaged in business until eight years ago. Since then he has been identified with many Jewish charities. His daughter, Minna, survives him.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, Jr., for thirty years associated with the Otis Elevator Company, of which he was a stockholder, died Tuesday at his home, the Hotel Berkley, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. LOUISE BAKER HILL, widow of Rowland F. Hill of this city, died Tuesday at the home of her son, Rowland F. Hill, in Pulaski, Va., at the age of 72.

Miss MARY L. KERRIGAN, for many years a teacher in Public School 101, in East 111th Street, near Third Avenue, died Tuesday at her home, 50 East Eighty-ninth Street, of Bright's disease.

Dutton's

Fine old books in contemporary bindings at lowest prices. Just received. A visit will pay you.

681 FIFTH AVENUE

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ASTRUCK—ISTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Istel of 265 West 121st St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Felix Astruck.

MARX—DAVIS.—Miss Maybelle Davis and Mr. Arthur Marx will be at home on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 11 East 79th St., instead of Nov. 7, as previously announced in error.

SANDSTROM—PEARSON.—Lillian Pearson to Charles A. Sandstrom.

SERVEN—STAATS.—Mildred Staats to Woolsey A. Serven.

WALLACH—HEIN.—Fanet O. Hein to M. U. Wallach.

Married

JAMES—HAGNER.—At St. John's Church, Washington, Nov. 2, Isabelle Louisa, sister of France Randall Hagner, to Norman James.

KERR—BIGGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, by the Rev. Francis T. Brown, at St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers, Margaret Ladd Bigger and George Alvin Kerr.

OSBORNE—DONNELLY.—On Nov. 2, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., Margaret J. Donnelly to George Henry Osborne.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—SAUSE.—Nov. 3, Angela Sause to Dr. John G. Williams.

Long Island.

MAYER—CHRISTOPHER.—Oct. 30, Union Course, Elizabeth I. Christopher to William H. Mayer.

PAYNE—TAFT.—Nov. 2, Quogue, Lillian W. Taft to Harry I. Payne.

Died

ABELL.—Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, Oscar E. Abell, age 37 years, of 541 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At Norwood, Mass., Oct. 31, Alice Whitworth Baldwin, daughter of the late Edward and Ellen W. Baldwin, in her seventy-first year. Funeral services at the First Parish Church, Canton Av., Milton, on Thursday, at 2:15 P. M.

BEST.—On Nov. 3, 1915, Alice Jane Best, in her 63d year. Services will be held at the chapel of the Fresh Pond Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I., Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BULL.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Nov. 3, Elisabeth Blondel Bull, widow of Dr. Richard W. Bull. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

CARTER. — Suddenly, at her residence, 270 Riverside Drive, Miss Eliza Carter, the cherished and lifelong friend of Miss Agnes R. Hayden and J. Alexander Hayden and the adopted daughter of the late Mrs. James E. Hayden. Interment in Rochester, N. Y.

DENNING.—Eliza, beloved widow of the late John Denning, and mother of Mrs. John Kissell and Mrs. Henry Hauch and John Denning, Jr. Funeral on Friday morning, from 50 Hoyt Av., Astoria, L. I.

DIMMICK.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, William H. Dimmick, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Honesdale, Penn., Saturday morning, Nov. 6, at 10:30.

FLEMING.—At his residence, 4 Sand St., Port Richmond, S. I., on Nov., 2, Patrick J. Fleming, aged 64 years. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Port Richmond, S. I., Friday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

FOX.—Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Fox, at her residence, 1,904 Bathgate Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLIE.—Grace Hall, beloved daughter of Margaret Nicholson Gallie and the late George William Gallie. Funeral services 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, 16 Marion Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

GOEBEL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915, after a short illness, Lewis S. Goebel, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 338 West 87th St., on Friday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., Standard Chapter, No. 202, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are invited to attend. Interment private at Kensico Cemetery.

HALSEY.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 31, 1915, Cornelia Van Wyck Halsey, daughter of the late Samuel B. and Sarah D. Halsey, and sister of the late Edmund D. Halsey. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 67 Maple Av., Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

HERRICK.—Helena. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

HESSE.—John Joseph, at his home, 141 East Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, in his 51st year. Solemn requiem mass will be held at the Church of St. Paula, East Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

HILL.—At Palaski, Va., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915, Louise Baker Hill, widow of Rowland F. Hill. Funeral service on Friday, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St.

HILLARD.—At her residence, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, of pneumonia, Katharine, daughter of the late John and Harriet Low Hillard, in her 77th year. Funeral private.

HOWELLS.—On Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, Sarah Lord Howells, widow of Henry C. Howells and daughter of the late Daniel and Susan de Forest Lord, in her 87th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 450 West End Av., Thursday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.

HOWELLS.—The Managers of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children with deep sorrow, the death of their Second Directress, Sarah Lord Howells, for sixty years associated with the institution as manager and benefactress. Funeral services at her late residence, 450 West End Avenue, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

EMILY O. BUTLER, First Directress

AMERICAN COAL GOING TO SPAIN

King Alfonso Himself Arranged for a Remission of Duties on the Article.

FRANCE ALSO NEEDS IT

How the Trade Can Be Built Up Explained by Dr. Veditz, Commercial Attache.

The German occupation of the coal fields of France, taken in connection with a suspension of the customs duties and formerly burdensome transportation tax on coal by Spain have, in the opinion of Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, American Commercial Attaché stationed in Paris, opened a promising field for the exportation of American coal to these countries. The Attaché also said in an interview with a reporter for the TIMES yesterday that Spain offers a first-rate opportunity for the investment of American capital.

One of the first things done by Dr. Veditz after his appointment to his present post last Winter was to visit Madrid, where he had a long personal interview with King Alfonso. When the King heard that the American Government was about to appoint Commercial Attachés he told Ambassador Joseph E. Willard that he wanted one of the Attachés assigned to Madrid. As Secretary Redfield's appropriation did not permit the naming of an Attaché for Spain, he instructed Dr. Veditz to include that country in his territory, although officially accredited to France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Owing to the occupation of Belgium by Germany, the Attaché has been unable to do any work in that country.

"I found King Alfonso splendidly informed regarding the commercial and industrial conditions in Spain as well as in the opportunities existing for an extension of American products into his kingdom," said Dr. Veditz. "Spain produces yearly about 5,000,000 tons of coal and imports 3,000,000 tons annually, chiefly from England. The British embargo on coal, however, has brought about a shortage of fuel for the gas and other industrial plants which is proving very serious. At the time of my audience with the King, American coal, besides being subjected to the customs duty of 70 cents per ton, was also burdened with a so-called transport tax of 40 cents a ton, whereas British coal paid a transport tax of only 10 cents a ton.

"This discrimination against American coal was enacted into law in 1900, and may have been the result of the feeling aroused by the Spanish-American war. I represented to the King that this tax operated in such a way as practically to make coal imports from the United States impossible. His Majesty promised to see what could be done. The outcome was a law giving the King the right, after conference with the Finance Minister, to suspend customs duty and transport tax on any product when such action was in the interest of the consumers.

"The coal shortage became so pronounced with the attending high prices that the King suspended the two forms of taxes referred to. Notwithstanding the dearth of transportation facilities, the removal of these taxes gave immediate results. Since May, American coal has been imported into Spain or contracted for totaling 250,000 tons, compared with practically no coal imports from here in the past. I do not hesitate to predict that, given adequate ocean transportation and with the prevailing heavy freight charges eliminated, the United States can sell Spain annually 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal."

Dr. Veditz said that King Alfonso was greatly interested in the problem of building up the merchant marine between Spain and the United States and was using his influence in every way to accomplish this result. Thus far, Spain's industrial progress, the Attaché said, has been promoted largely by English, French, Belgian and even Italian capitalists. The King, however, expressed the hope that American capital may become interested in the development of Spanish mines of various kinds. He also pointed out to the Commercial Attaché that railroads built under Government concession were guaranteed a return of 5 per cent. One of the possibilities being considered by the Spanish Government and financial interests is the inauguration of a trans-Atlantic steamship service between Vigo and New York. Given fast steamers, this route would be some 500 miles shorter than the Liverpool route, while improved train service would land goods in the principal commercial and industrial centres of Europe at least 36 hours quicker than via Liverpool.

Relative to the opportunity existing in France for the sale of American coal, Dr. Veditz said:

"The occupation of the coal fields in Northern France by the Germans has made the situation very serious in the republic. England is doing the best she can to supply her ally with coal for the French fleet and the munitions factories, but the problem is a difficult one. The annual French consumption of coal is 60,000,000 tons, of which 40,000,000 tons are mined in France. The other 20,000,000 tons come for the most part from England in normal times.

"At present, French coal production has fallen off 50 per cent. England has been sending 2,000,000 tons per month to France, but can not keep up the ratio. Furthermore, much of this coal is inferior. There is a chance for American coal to sell 5,000,000 tons in France in the course of the next year. Prices of anthracite are around $21 per ton, while bituminous brings between $12 and $14."

The Commercial Attaché will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House the remainder of the week for the purpose of conferring with those interested in the French and Spanish fields.

BIG BOOM IN WOOL MARKET.

Every Little Mill in Country Is Running on Full Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The American Wool and Cottpn Reporter will say tomorrow:

"With sales of 10,750,000 bales of wool during the week under review the wool market has been considerably more active. It is said that a more general business for all kinds of wool has never been seen before. The market has been particularly active in territories, Capes, and Australians. Large trades are pending. Besides the business of the big mills about every little woolen mill in the country is running full time.

"It is predicted that even after the war ceases there will be nothing to warrant a decrease in values or business for some time to come. Some mills, which have been relying upon foreign business in order to keep in operation, are now running on domestic orders.

"In woolen goods the sellers' market continues. The present is one of the greatest, if not the greatest clean-up seasons, ever seen. Sellers have disposed of merchandise which they have had on hand for a long time. The war order situation is undoubtedly more interesting than it has been for a number of weeks. While the profit has been small on many of these orders, it has kept machinery in operation which would otherwise have been shut down.

"From a producer's standpoint the cotton goods situation is better than for a long time. Goods in medium and wide widths and in odd construction have been mostly in demand."

QUITS SHIPBUILDING CO.

Chairman H. A. Christy Unable to Work with Other Directors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—H. A. Christy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Ship Building Company, a $15,000,000 corporation, with plants at Cleveland, Lorain, Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, and Port Arthur, Canada, resigned today because of differences over the conduct of the company. Mr. Christy made his resignation public by giving out copies of a letter which he wrote to O. J. Fish of Cleveland, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, in which he said:

"The action of President Smith, who was chosen President at my request, in throwing his lot in with certain Directors of the company who, I believe, have interests at heart other than the interests of the American Shipbuilding Company, and who were in the management of the company for my going on the board, and who were responsible for its very unenviable position in the eyes of the law and the public at that time, makes it apparent to me that I am unable to complete the reforms inaugurated during the last two years."

NO SHORTAGE OF GEMS.

Imports of Them Increasing, This Being the Only Market.

That there will be no shortage in the stocks of diamonds and other percious stones for the holiday trade on account of the war is the belief of customs officials here charged with the appraisal of the gems. Imports, which have been increasing for several months, took a big upward turn in October, according to a report filed yesterday by Examiner William B. Treadwell with Appraiser of the Port Sague.

All classes of precious stones, including pearls, entered at this port last month had a total value of $3,080,955, a gain of nearly $1,000,000 over September, when the imports were returned at $2,103,292. In October, 1914, when transportation facilities and business generally in Europe were demoralized owing to hostilities, the entries were down to $494,102, while in October, 1913, the first month of the present tariff, gem imports aggregated $1,213,903. Phenomenal imports, however, were made in the months immediately preceding the enactment of the Underwood bill.

Last month's entries comprised cut gems worth at foreign market valuations $1,815,422; uncut stones appraised at $1,157,618, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds valued at $105,915. According to reliable reports the conditions brought about by the war are forcing many private owners of valuable gems to dispose of their holdings to American importers, while the regular dealers abroad find the United States the sole outlet for such stocks as they possess. The existing situation was summed up by a Maiden Lane importer yesterday when he said Americans will be practically the only people in the world this coming holiday season to indulge in the luxury of gem buying. With unimportant exceptions, all precious stones brought to this country are entered and appraised in the New York Appraiser's office.

$8,587,111 ON TAX ROLL.

Original Assessment Was on $568,272,000 Personalty.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 280 persons who were on the tentative personal tax assessment lists for 1916 for a total of $25,008,100. Of the number, 93 were held for a final assessment of $459,570. Fourteen of those examined proved to be non-residents, and one was reported dead.

The total number examined to date is 6,562, and their total tentative assessment amounts to $568,272,000. The number held is 2,110, and their final assessment amounts to $8,587,111.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1253.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. Lispenard 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'k 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1780.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

THIS DAY & TOMORROW at 3 P. M. Each Day at
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
Highly Interesting Executor's Sale of
Modern Paintings
by American and Foreign Artists.
By order of F. H. MILLS, Attorney, 34 Pine St., New York.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

At Auction—100,000 Yards Staple
COTTON GOODS,
Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc.
To-m'w, Friday, Nov. 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
By order of whom it may concern. Piece Goods comprise Amoskeag Chambrays, Ginghams, Linens, Crepes, Zephyrs, Duck Percales, Madras, etc., all in original pieces. Also 400 dozen made-up Dresses, Middy Blouses, Skirts, etc. Also a large quantity of Trimmings used in manufacture of dresses, and for account of whom it may concern.

500 DOZ. HAT LEATHERS,
Two Bales Straw Braids, and one Motor.
A. A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept., 394 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Franklin 42.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell Today, Thursday, Nov. 4, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE ST., N.Y.
$30,000 STOCK HIGHEST GRADE
FURS
Removed for convenience of sale from a high-class Fifth Ave. concern. Stock comprises Furs of most expensive kind in Scarfs and Muffs of Beaver, Fox and Skunk, Hudson Seal, Civet Cat, Raccoon, Natural Wolf, Persian Lamb, Badger, Sealskin.
LADIES' FUR COATS
in Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Caracul, etc.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.
TOMORROW, FRIDAY, AT 10 o'CLOCK,
Woolens, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, &c., for account underwriters or concern.
45 Bales Hemp Carpet Yarn.
8½ Cases Dress Trimmings, Nets and Underwear.
14 Cases Artificial Flowers.
23 Cases Prints, Cotton Goods, &c.
Furs, Muffs, Scarfs, Sets and Coats.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS and Under-Priced Goods, for cash, of all kinds of wearing apparel for men, women, children, and infants, such as furs, flannel, knit and muslin underwear, suits, cloaks, coats, sweaters, ties, suspenders, shirts, rompers, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, boys' knee pants, boys' clothing, skirts, petticoats, waists, misses' and children's dresses, kimonos, house dresses, aprons, bathrobes, umbrellas, leather goods, jewelry, and all kinds of desirable merchandise. Call today and tomorrow from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. United Manufacturers Merchandise Co., 108-110 West 34th St., Room 900.

WILL PAY CASH for quantity F. & H. or Botany Broadcloth; must be cheap; submit color, assortment, and price. S 42 Times.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY of striped and figured poplins. Mr. David Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

BUYING Brown and Green Cloth, suitable for wastings. 12 West 31st St.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; threshers' supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

JOBBER LOOKING at corduroy skirts, $1.25 and up. Call all week Wearwell Skirt Co., 30 West 24th St.

JOBBER LOOKING ON fine skirts for Spring. Sixth floor, 135 West 27th St., City.

FUR TRIMMINGS, SKUNK, OPOSSUM, 1-inch, 50 doz. to close out at $6; 25 doz. to close out at $4.50; 2 inch at $8; cheap. Call 215 4th Av., Room 1,712.

PLUSH COATS, $10.75; immediate delivery; will close out Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats. Cohen & Edelmen, 12 West 31st St.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUR-TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 WEST 25TH ST.

JOBS TO CLOSE out ladies', juniors', and children's coats, plain and mixtures. Gleichenhaus Bros., 133 West 21st St.

BLACK ZIBELINE, also STRIPED SKATE COATING, to close out cheap. Warren Wooden Co., 40 West 47th St.

27-INCH BLACK VELVETEEN to close out at 90c. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

PLUSH COATS job and suits to close out. Freedman & Moses, 188 West 47th.

LOT OF FALL SUITS, close out at price. J. P. Slater, 114 W. 26th.

25 DOZEN Fine Crepe de Chine Waists to close out. 13-15 West 20th St., 6th floor.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE BROADCLOTH AND ZIBELINE COATS; ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 30TH ST.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, corduroys, broadcloth, zibelines, variety of mixtures, fur trimmed and plain; prices $3.50 up; misses' and ladies' sizes. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN HAVING makers submit express-paid samples of black plush coats, full-cut sizes, to cost not over $2, ten, ten basis. Kutner Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal.

3,000 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS in stock for immediate delivery, $2 up; fur-trimmed chinchillas, mixtures, zibelines, and cheviots; quick sellers. D. Pankin & Sons, 37-45 West 20th St.

COATS MADE of Forstman & Huffman broadcloth, lined throughout with yarn-dyed satin; also interlined; skunk fur trimmed; at $11. Eilner & Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

200 DOZEN fur trimmings, skunk, opossum, raccoon, beaver, white coney, and 10 gross fur balls; close out very reasonable. S. Goodfield, 38 Bond St.

100 PIECES of Juilliard men's wear navy blue French serge; will sell below market price; spot cash. Address S. P., 122 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, CORDUROY, ARABIAN, AND MATELAM COATS for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 W. 18th St. Chel. 3173.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9044.

FOR SALE.—Assortment cotton piece goods, prints, and fancies; also remnants. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Juilliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c net cash. M. H. 223 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 36 striped messaline, various patterns. Soniand, 19 Madison Av.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 3975.

2,000 PLUSH and fur-trimmed coats; reasonable prices. 7th floor, 129 West 22d.

JOB OF silk dresses, newest models, fur trimmed. Simpson, 132 West 21st.

WILL SELL narrow-walk corduroy for cash. Chelsea 3000.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

MILLINERY HAT MANUFACTURER, good mercantile standing, offers partnership to salesman of recognized ability commanding large trade. Replies, to insure attention, must state past and present connections. Absolutely confidential. M 106 Times.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 466 Broadway. Spring 3858.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for the West for one of the leading lines of women's handbags. Only those with a record and now holding similar position need apply. Address, in confidence, with particulars, H. W. Levy, 14-16 East 33d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Many Blanket Orders.

There are a number of different blanket orders in the piece goods market, showing a wide range in colors, quantities and prices. The buying commissioners for the belligerents, or their intermediaries, are willing to place contracts almost at the terms of the sellers, owing to the difficulty in getting prompt delivery. The mill owners have taken the lesson of last Fall to heart, and are asking stiffer prices. As much as $1 is being paid for a six to eight pound blanket, and the tendency seems in the direction of getting a better piece of goods. The blankets being sought are larger than those which were bought last year, and the tensile strength tests which the goods must pass before being approved are more severe.

***

Brazil Needs American Cotton.

The Brazilian market is open to American raw cotton, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the consulate general, Rio de Janeiro, the native crop being reduced by drought. Factories in that country have increased their output, and there is a movement toward suspending the import duties on American cotton for six months. It is suggested that cabled offers of prices and clear terms be sent, including cost, insurance, and freight, to Rio de Janeiro. Prices should be for 10-kilo (22.046 pounds) units. Quick action is needed. Thirty days' sight against acceptable documents by the National City Bank in Rio de Janeiro would be favorable conditions.

***

May Reclaim Dyes.

In a large order, such as the contract for over 5,000,000 yards of overcoating placed with the leading factor in the piece goods market, one of the questions heard on every side was, "Where are they going to get the necessary dyes?"

In line with this question a mill man said yesterday that it might be possible for the cloth producers to reclaim the dyes from the shoddy that is used in the cuttings from which this shoddy is made could be bought in sufficiently large quantities of the same color. On a large scale this reclaiming of the dye might be practical in the present color stringency, but it is extremely doubtful if even the biggest concerns in the piece goods business could handle such a proposition and make it pay.

***

More Drugs Advance Sharply.

"The feature of the market for drugs and chemicals the last week was the further sharp advances in prices covering hydrogen peroxide, camphor, monobromated menthol, permanganate of potassium, quicksilver, balsams, and bismuth," Weekly Drug Markets will say today, "while rises in prices of other numerous drugs and chemicals have been announced. The active demand and the scarcity of supplies of the finished products and crude materials continue to sustain the upward price movement. There continues an active inquiry for opium derivatives abroad, while domestic buyers bought sparingly, which restricted a further upward trend of values for the gum. Holders locally continue to quote $10 for druggists' quality in cases, and for jobbing lots $10.05 is named."

***

Will Feature American Cottons.

It was learned from a reliable source yesterday that several manufacturers of high-priced dresses for women will make quite a feature of cotton dresses for Spring that will be made from fabrics now being manufactured in this country. The beauty and quality of these goods are now recognized in the trade as being equal in many cases to anything that can be produced abroad, and there are enthusiasts who say that the foreign goods being turned out at present do not compare at all favorably with the domestic products. A move in the direction of the better qualities of cotton dresses was made last year by some high-grade cutters, but the bottom fell out of the demand for cotton garments suddenly and they had to be abandoned in favor of silks. This coming Spring better things are looked for.

***

Hard Coal Trade in Good Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that conditions in the anthracite trade are "about right." Of course, colder weather would stimulate retail business, but taking the industry as a whole it is hard to recall a time when demand and supply were in better adjustment. The mining interests have all the orders they can fill on practically all sizes, and yet the demand is not so strenuous that retailers are embarrassed by inability to get tonnage with reasonable promptness and at usual prices. Independent operators are able to get the full company circular on virtually their entire output, but the premium stage has not been reached. The mining and transportation interests are taxed to their utmost to keep pace with the demand for bituminous coal, and still the coal is not coming forward fast enough to satisfy consumers.

***

Poor Dyes Bring Rejections.

The dystuff scarcity has passed beyond the stage of discussion, and now is a painful fact to many mills. One of the leading houses in the woolen and worsted market is understood to have had 600 suits thrown back on their hands owing to the inferior quality of dye used in the goods. The loss to be taken through this transaction will probably be not only on the fabric itself in the suits, but on the cost of manufacture of the goods into garments as well. This instance shows the serious situation that the mill owners using substitute dyes have to face. While there is a pound of fast dye in the market the clothiers will insist that the cloth they buy be equal in every respect to what they formerly have bought. The mills, on the other hand, have always been willing to take back "shaded goods" and those which were not dyed properly, so that it will be a difficult matter for them to refuse to do so now.

***

They Favor Open Collars.

In certain quarters of the cloak and suit trade there is a tendency toward changing the collars of the new model suit coats from the high, closed type to the Directoire type, which is high in the back and open in the front. This change will doubtless prove popular with buyers who cater more or less to the trade of "stouts." To very stout women, and to some who may be designated only as "plump," the high, closed collars of the earlier models were none too becoming. Not only did they give a sort of "stuffed" look to the wearer but they threw the so-called "double chin" into a prominence that was far from pleasing. Partly because of the rapid advances in the cost of fur trimmings and partly because the effect of fur garnitures will be lost with the coming of weather cold enough to require the use of a muff and neckpiece a number of the later models are being made with little, if any, of this kind of decoration.

***

Crude Rubber Advances Somewhat.

While there has been no marked improvement in buying in the local crude rubber market lately, prices on the plantation varieties have improved somewhat here as a result of a firmer feeling in the English trading centre. Partly in sympathy with the trend of the Eastern rubbers and partly in view of the position of supply and demand, the best grades of Brazilian rubber have also moved upward a little. For instance, up-river fine was quoted here yesterday at 57 cents a pound for spot, while in the plantation rubbers both smoked sheets and pale crepe were held on the basis of 62@63 cents. There is a belief in certain quarters of the market that prices will continue to improve now, though this improvement is not expected to be rapid. With the coming of better prices better buying is anticipated. As yet the English export tax on rubber from the Far East apparently has had no marked effect one way or the other.

***

Gray Goods Demand Was Fair.

The demand for gray goods in this market yesterday was fair. In the printcloth end there were some good sales of 38½-inch 64-60s made at 4½ cents for delivery in the next sixty days or so, while on 39-inch 68-72s business was taken at 5¼ cents for deliveries running up to April next. A good part of this business, however, was booked for shipment this side of the turn of the year. Some narrow goods moved during the day, sales of 27-inch 64-60s being reported for 3¾ cents. The converting trade continued to buy sheetings suitable for their use on the basis of 5¾ and 6 cents, the latter price being asked for prime goods. Drills were without feature, from all accounts, while the movement of fancy goods gives evidence of being checked by the last advances in prices. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 60-52s	2¾c

Prices Firm for Good Wools.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,500 bales. The demand was strong and prices were firm for good wools. Fine greasy merinos advanced 5 per cent., and crossbreds were eagerly taken. Americans bought scoureds, slipes, and greasy lots.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, broker, 52 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $120,637, and nominal assets of $517,916.

HARRY ROAMAN, INC., women's apparel, 48 West Twenty-fifth Street, has assigned to Max E. Levine. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Hannah Cohen, $36; Augusta Levine, $167, and Michael Fishbein, $228. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

ISIDOR GELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Geller, dresses, 28 West 116th Street, by Samuel Cohen, $335; John Berkowitz, $260, and Henry Solomon, $264.

EMPIRE INFANTS WEAR CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Empire Infants Wear Co., Inc., of 50 West Seventeenth Street, by Jacob Patar, a creditor, for $5,894 on fifty-four notes and other claims.

KATHERINE HIRSH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Katherine Hirsh, the Style Millinery Co., 10 West Thirty-eighth Street, by George Dash, $395; J. Dreibiatt, $168, and F. Schnitzer, $138, all on assignment claims. She made an assignment on Nov. 1.

MORRIS ROTH, clothing, 2,005 Second Avenue, has assigned to Matthew Feldman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by G. S. Powers, $327; A. Cohen, $312, and A. Storch, $50. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Friedman, dresses, 138 West Twenty-first Street, by David Kaplan, $132; Abraham Breitbart, $141, and Frank Pindyck, $98. He assigned on Monday.

GEORGE E. MACKEY, builder, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $10,845, and assets, $1,775.

BENJAMIN HALLMAN, salesman, 628 Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $4,262, and no assets.

WILLIS HURT GALLOWAY, grocer, Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $2,906, and assets, $1,817.

IKE KERPOLL, poultry, 668 Tinton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,178, and assets, $140.

NASSAU IMPORTATION CO., INC., cafe, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $80,950, and assets, $29,984.

LEWIS SCAPLAN, dresses, &c., 36 Walker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $18,582, and assets, $14,489.

B. & L. HAT CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for the B. & L. Hat Co., 170 Greene Street, for $500.

BRONFMAN & BENEQUIT, INC., dresses, 33 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Herman J. Rubenstein.

MARY BUCHSBAUM, grocer, 430 Hudson Street, has assigned to Charles Tolleris.

MYRON J. BOYCE, machinist, 584 Hudson Street, has assigned to Arlington S. Boyce, Leon A. Malkiel, and John H. Goetschius.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Jessie Beck, a restaurant keeper; voluntary petition; liabilities, $182,826; assets, $10,260.

Forest Park Fair Grounds Amusement Company, Forest Park, Ill.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $91,002; assets, $239,365.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Asinofsky, Israel—H. Halperin	$136.90
Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc.—Charles E. Haff Co.	1,217.91
Anglehart, Elizabeth—O'Neill - Adams Co.	124.07
Artistic Hat Works, Inc.—M. Stern	201.16
Barclay, Maud B.—W. Prager et al.	6,250.87
Bowsky, Harry F.—Bennett Av. Realty Co., Inc.	165.07
Beccaria, Theresa L. or Theresa L. De Villiers & Etienne A. Beccaria—J. Tergesen	4,462.00
Bloch, William—M. M. Valentine	100.70
Bank for Savings—City of N. Y.	344.04
Conklin, Charles C.—Piel Bros.	234.16
Caples, Byron—S. A. Grico et al.	108.56
Criterion Hat Co., Inc.—H. Finkelstein et al.	263.18
Croxton, Frank—L. M. Marston et al.	420.71
Duval, Joseph—J. Quinn	202.71
Edwards, Tyron P.—Real Construction Co.	250.21
Same—Same	133.32
Freemont Holding Co., Inc.—P. Stenerwald	380.60
Fitchett, Susie E.—C. A. Belden et al.	3,599.06
Fox, Edward—M. I. Hoyt	103.48
Fewell, William B.—E. A. Robert & Sons	136.50
Goldberg, Gabriel & Bessie—M. E. Hazelton et al.	1,891.81
Greenberg, Benjamin—M. Bergman	1,099.82
Garson, Sarah—M. Holman	278.64
Gelles, Isidor—L. Schwartz	189.12
Grossmith, Thomas H.—Chemische Fabrik Flora	1,021.47
Griffin, Edward J.—American Graetzlin Light Co.	604.93
Howell, J. Gertrude—Supreme Realty Co.	197.85
Huntting, Jerry M.—Jacob Ruppert Realty Co.	138.41
Horwitz, Arthur, Jr., or Horiwitz—Bradley Auto Supply Co.	400.87
Herkert, August—Johnson & Bullock Co., Inc.	102.59
Hinkley, Silas—Atlantic Restaurant, Inc.	178.12
Heydt, Margaret M.—L. Gschwind	4,134.86
Houbner, John—J. Harris	198.37
Jennings, Wm. S.—Commercial Cable Building Co	68.97
Krikawa, Charles—E. Yaumsen	580.32
Krus, John A., Jr.—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs	118.55
Kilder, George—J. Ruppert	181.16
Kigner, Max—B. Cohen	128.41
Kosiowsky, Sarah, or Lepkowitz—A. Kanter	182.10
Latimer, G. Byron—W. C. Latimer	555.66
Libby, James M. and Bedford Estates, Inc.—City of N. Y. et al., costs	159.00
Levy, Annie—R. Goldberg	214.91
Meyer, Ernest and Ernest Meyer Corp.—E. Shifrin	132.06
Meyer, William—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America	221.94
Moverman, Samuel—Newark Cheese Co., Inc.	137.71
Marino, Malche & Antonio—T. Altieri et al.	6,860.24
Meakin, Ellen V.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	2,959.37
Mallouk, Elias M.—American Exchange National Bank, costs	133.75
Margolles, Max—G. Giletto	150.00
Middleton, John C.—O. L. Agner	519.81
Murphy, Timothy J.—Harrison Granite Co.	611.57
McLane, Louis—C. T. Forbes	134.11
Mitchell, Leland—Bennett Av. Realty Co.	254.76
McGlynn, Benjamin H.—Brooks Bros.	104.94
Ornstein, Simon—J. McLaughlin	138.91
Pease, Mabelle F. A.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	107.88
Pratt, Sigmund J.—Foster	109.91
Pease, Frank C.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	107.88
Rubenstein, Jacob—F. Engster & Co.	602.92
Rosen, Samuel—N. Rosen	205.00
Rosen, Morris, and Harry Muller—I. Status	183.50
Rythmikon Corp.—Nestor Mfg. Co.	437.86
Slinder, Judson—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America	118.19
Schwartz, Harry and Jane—Piskosh Neumark Co.	268.04
Ataulcup, Morris P. J.—A. Wilkens	144.67
Schwenk, Isidore—M. Stern	204.25
Smollan, Oscar & Charles—S. C. Lamport et al.	115.42
Schlossman Realty Co., Maurice Schlossman, and Fanny Schlossman—S. Michalik	3,620.94
Sankin, Aaron, and William Meltzer—P. Stenerwald	780.92
Taggar, Marshall W.—Brunswick Site Co.	396.66
Wanamaker, John—S. Disch	149.76
Wilson, M. Orme, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and James M. Edwards, executors—A. O'Shea	500.00
William A. Hasse, Inc.—American Radiator Co.	167.71
Wagner, Albin—S. Glaser	329.47
Weir, Hugh C.—Dodd, Mead & Co.	129.41
Weiss, Joseph—C. Barth	120.72
Wykoff Reservation, Inc.—M. V. Varian	700.97

In Bronx County.

Bronx Gas and Electric Co.—H. O'Brien	$146.25
Chamberlain, Mary S.—City of N. Y.	120.35
Same—New York Edison Co.	114.98
Same—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.	117.38
Cavanagh, Jerome J.—J. G. Rath et al.	433.70
Criterion Hat Co., Inc.—H. Finkelstein et al.	263.18
Dickstein, Louis—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	116.41
Hahn, Joseph, Henry Dosher, J. Homer Hildreth, and Herman Reiss—M. S. Well	969.83
Hasp, Charles C.—C. J. Edwards	389.34
Kaufman, Samuel—Robert Graves Co.	98.41
Larpidis, Kaufman—S. Cohen	120.72
O'Shea, Margaret—H. Ahearn	400.00
Same—M. Ahearn	200.00
Prudowsky, Morris and Joseph H.—B. Galewski	500.13
Rodgers, Max—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	48.51
Rosenbaum, Abraham—M. Davidson	39.16
Rothbard, Benjamin—J. Hurewitz	41.97
Stathopulos, John and Michael—W. Duvres	73.77
Wagenhofer, Anna—H. Fowler	438.72
Worhaftig, Hyman—G. Apperman et al.	285.85

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date

A Preferred Stock of known value

Recently there has been a tendency among investors in stocks to purchase only the kind of stocks which have a recognized value. For this reason we wish to call attention to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company (Michigan.)

The duplication value of the property of this Company is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

The Company has shown a substantial growth in earning capacity and is now earning three and one-quarter times the amount necessary to pay the preferred stock dividends.

This stock is commission approved and yields well over 6%

Further information may be obtained by sending for Circular No. A-60.

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Investment Securities
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Exempt from Federal Income Tax

State of Tennessee
4% & 4½% Bonds

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, and other States

4% Bonds yielding 4.225%
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Maturities and further particulars on request for Circular AC-75

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COMMERCIAL PAPER
is the security upon which the currency of great nations is based.
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SECURITY
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It is because the bonds issued by the Commercial Security Company are secured by prime 2 and 3 name commercial paper that they are bought to the extent of millions of dollars every year by the most expert of all investors—the banks.
$500 Denominations, *Short Maturities.*
6% INTEREST
Circular T-4 tells all about these bonds. Call or write for it today.
COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY
(Est. 1908. Resources, $7,000,000.)
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United Fruit Co.
6% Notes
Due May, 1917
To Yield 4.58%
Curtis & Sanger
Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

November Bond Circular
We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Municipal Bonds
Send for Offerings
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Irregular—New Records in Steel Trade and Elsewhere.

We are in a period in which new records are set only to be almost immediately overtopped by still higher records. That was so yesterday in the report of our foreign trade balance, and it was so yesterday in the report of the country's iron production for October. Great as was the rate at which the blast furnaces were operated in September, the scale was substantially increased last month, and for the first time in its history the United States was producing iron at the rate of 36,000,000 tons a year. This, it is true, bears out the expectations which had been formed in business and financial circles, but the actual realization of production on so huge a scale in the country's chief industry is none the less impressive for that reason. It is all the more impressive from the point of view of the steel manufacturer when considered in the light of the rising tide of prices which has led to what The Iron Age described yesterday as an extraordinary situation in prices of finished steel products.

It has been pretty clear that if the heights of industrial production which were hoped for many months ago were attained; if our export business continued to bear out the promise of earlier months; if the year's farming was to be rewarded with fruits commensurate with the extent of the effort put forth by the farming community, that the railroads which, as the producers of transportation, hold a peculiar position in the economic situation, would be bound to profit in no small degree. Recent earning statements have been bearing out the expectations formed on these grounds and the swell in traffic receipts seems to be extending from the East westward. Certain important transcontinental lines are showing now their first large increases in earnings for a considerable period, and these are being taken in the financial district as an indication of the broadening of the favorable influences bearing on the railroad situation as a whole, which lies at the bottom of the improvement which has been taking place in railroad securities.

The effect of this situation upon railroad stocks was lessened to some extent yesterday by the sympathetic effect of further recessions in many of the industrials which were suffering from a too rapid, and, in many instances, uncautious upbidding of prices, but even in that department of the market it was a setback from too great impetuosity rather than any lessening of actual profits which accounted for the movement. Much was heard again yesterday of the talk of peace in Europe, talk which by one of those anomalies in human affairs is looked upon as a bearish factor, although it is the thing which all the world longs for.

The great irregularity of the market and the severe setback in a few of the war stocks did not stand in the way of further broadening of the demand for investment securities, which found favorable reflection in the bond market, where activity has considerably exceeded this week the active pace set a week ago. The bond situation reflects not only the strengthened confidence which many leading bankers feel in the continuance of prosperity in this country, but it reflects also the influence of the country's new banking system. The influence of the Federal Reserve banking system upon the financial situation as a whole, and upon the security market in particular, is not being less talked about than it was when this system was first established, but rather it is being more talked about. It is one of the broad influences which have often to be recurred to in considering the underlying movement of financial affairs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1%

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@3	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.			
4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64¾	$4.63¾	$4.63⅝	+ .00⅝
Cables	4.65⅛	4.64	4.64⅝	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.63⅝	$4.64⅜
Paris	5.94⅞	5.93¾
Switzerland	5.34¾	5.33⅝
Scandinavia	26.20	26.20
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41⅝	.42
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.41	6.43
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.4112	.4125
Rio	.2340	.2345
Spain	19.05	19.05
Austria	14.75	14.80
Russia		32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59¾	$4.57⅝	$4.58½	$4.56½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $568,176,506; balance, $31,402,397; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $29,452.

The local banks have gained $8,870,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, up ⅝d; New York, 49⅝c, up 1⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Month.	Year.
Customs	$1,268,844	$64,265,490
Ordinary internal rev...	3,237,333	125,896,909
Income tax	55,245	12,124,214
Miscellaneous	330,040	14,446,000
Total receipts	$4,861,464	$216,822,684
Expenditures	3,567,496	251,932,353

Excess of ord. rec'ts over ord. disburse., $1,263,967; excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec'ts, $35,109,670; excess of total rec'ts over total disburse., $1,104,821; excess of total disburse. over total rec'ts, $34,787,893.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Impatience Among the Bulls.

The reaction in industrial specialties, which began last week, gained greater force yesterday. Before prices began to soften and then to grow weak a few days ago a great many traders said they were hoping for a reaction. They recognized its approach immediately and repeated when the course of quotations for Baldwin, Crucible Steel, and others was well defined that a reaction would be a good thing. Yesterday not so much was heard about the benefits of a temporary downward movement. There were men in the commission houses who thought it had gone quite far enough; there were others who felt rather peevish because the upward movement had not been renewed. As compared with the reactions of other bull demonstrations the present depression has not been long in duration by any means. It might seem that considerable impatience has been bred among traders by this year's extraordinary series of weeks in which quotations conries steadily upward.

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Big Increase in Deposits.

Money is accumulating in the banks at this centre at such a rate that there is little prospect of the usual Fall advance in interest rates. The National City Bank yesterday had total deposits of $518,000,000, by far the largest in its history. The increase was due in part to the receipt of funds from other institutions for the Anglo-French bonds. The Guaranty Trust Company's deposits have passed the $400,000,000 mark. The Corn Exchange Bank has issued a booklet tracing its growth by decades since 1855. In that year net deposits were $1,083,000, while on Nov. 1, 1915, they were $97,101,000.

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Denver Meeting Today.

The Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will meet today, and reports have it that H. U. Mudge, operating head of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, will be asked to head the Denver. Mr. Mudge, after being named as one of the defendants in a restitution suit against Rock Island Directors became persona non grata in some quarters as co-receiver of the Rock Island. It has been intimated that he would welcome a change. His abilities as an operating railroad man are well recognized. It is not quite clear, however, why the Denver would give up B. F. Bush, head of the whole Missouri Pacific System. The stock of the Denver road, despite very unfavorable circumstances that have recently come to light, has held up well, and is now at high level for the year at 13½. Last January, when the Denver's financial condition was not as strained as it is today, the stock sold at $1 a share. The belief has been held out that some settlement of the suit against the Denver for the interest on the defaulted Western Pacific first mortgage bonds could be arranged, and this prospect may have occasioned the recent rise in the stock.

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Blocked with Prosperity.

Travelers from the West report that loaded cars are stalled along the way from Chicago and that there is not sufficient side tracking to take care of the business. Commuters from this city get a close-distance view of New York's traffic congestion when riding past the freight yards in the Bronx and in New Jersey. Yesterday's reports that the Pennsylvania System was inquiring for 12,000 additional cars of all description and that the Lackawanna was inquiring for 3,000 cars give further evidence of the rapidly improved conditions in the railroad world. The inquiries even include mention of dining and buffet cars, and it is probable that with the freight increases will come corresponding increases in passenger traffic.

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Municipal Bonds in October.

The output of municipal bonds throughout the country in October was the greatest for any similar month in the last ten years with the exception of 1910 and 1913. The Bond Buyer reports the total at $26,031,569, against $11,332,910 in 1914 and $33,772,990 in 1913. The offerings came upon an eager market, following a period in which bond dealers had felt rather gloomy over the investment situation. In spite of the slow market of the early Summer, the record shows that in the ten months ended Oct. 30 total sales by municipalities aggregated $419,411,375, compared with $382,195,218 in the same period last year.

***

Eager for Chandler Stock.

With the surprising success of the recent offering of stock in the Chevrolet Motor Company in mind, apparently, investors and traders lost no time in trying to buy shares of the new Chandler Motor Car Company, formation of which was announced on Tuesday. The Chevrolet stock was brought out at 85 and is now above 130. The Chandler stock is to be offered at the same price, but in anticipation of a demand in excess of the 48,000 shares underwritten by the syndicate a market was made on the curb yesterday at 100. Selling, believed to have been on behalf of the syndicate, brought a recession to 94. The public has shown itself so eager to share in the profits of the automobile business that it does not wait for a printed circular on new issues, but rushes to buy in the hope of getting ahead of the rise. The subscription books for the Chandler offering do not close until noon today, but the indications were yesterday that allotments would have to be greatly reduced, and those who wanted the stock sought to get it on the curb. In showing the profits that can be made on quantity production of a low-priced car Henry Ford made new financing an easy matter for his competitors.

***

Telegraph Stocks Up.

With the revival in railroad business it was only natural to expect a spurt in the telegraph business. While everyone knew that telegraph wires paralleled railroad tracks all over the country, it was not everybody who put two and two together. The advance movement in the telegraph stocks was a very slow one, in the opinion of sharp observers. Some time ago, when Western Union raised its dividend, of course, there was an advance in the stock, but this was due to a specific cause and not to a general belief that the telegraph business was improving. A marked advance in three telegraph companies was made yesterday. Western Union touched 86½, the highest point reached since 1906. It registered a gain of 3⅝ points. American Telephone and Telegraph sold up to 128, a gain of 2⅛ points, and Pacific Telephone advanced 2 points to 46.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 85 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 59½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,099,216
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	144,876,695
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.51 —1.24
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	105	200	Adams Express	103	104	103	104	+1½
100	103	12	Do., odd lot	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	..
32¼	32½	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
12	12½	2,200	Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12⅛	— ⅜
41½	41¾	10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¾	42⅞	40½	41½	..
75	75½	6,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76¾	75¼	75¼	— ¼
69¼	70	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ¼
97½	99	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98½	..
67⅞	67½	4,400	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	67⅝	66¼	67½	+ ⅜
94	94½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	+ ¾
98	100½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
185	200	300	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r	207	207	200	201	— 4
59¾	60	13,530	Am. Can	62⅜	62½	59¼	60	— 1½
106¾	106½	410	Am. Can pf	106	106½	106¼	106½	— ¾
85½	86¾	12,525	Am. Car & Fdry	85½	88½	85	86	+ ⅝
116½	117¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅝	116¼	116⅜	+ ⅛
146	150	300	Am. Coal Products	145½	145¼	145¼	145¼	— 4¾
61	62	400	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	62½	60¾	61	— 1¾
107	111	700	Am. Express	110	110¾	110	110¾	..
12¾	12⅞	800	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12¾	12½	— ½
57	57½	2,400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57¾	58	57	57⅝	— ¾
26½	27	3,800	Am. Ice Securities	25	27⅛	25	27	+1½
26½	26¾	1,050	Am. Linseed	27¼	27¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
46	47	600	Am. Linseed pf	47¾	47¾	46⅜	46¾	— 1
..	..	20	Do., odd lot	45½	45½	45½	45½	..
67⅜	67½	4,900	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	68⅝	67½	67⅝	— ⅝
90	90½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	90⅞	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅝
10½	10¾	500	Am. Malt	11¼	11¼	10½	10½	+ ⅛
35	35½	200	Am. Malt pf	35⅝	35½	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
90⅞	91	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92	92	90⅜	91	— 1⅛
109⅜	110	110	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
86¼	86¾	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
83½	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
64⅞	65	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	65¼	65½	64½	65	— 1¾
115⅞	116	6,100	Am. Sugar Ref	115½	116¾	115	115¾	— 1⅝
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅜
115	116	30	Do., odd lot	116	116	116	116	..
127¾	128	31,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128½	128	126	128	+ 2⅛
231	232	200	Am. Tobacco	231	231	231	231	..
110	110½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
52¼	52½	3,625	Am. Woolen	53	53⅝	51⅞	52½	— ¾
50	52⅜	300	Am. Woolen t. r	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	..
97½	98	800	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅞	97½	97⅜	— ¼
97½	98	25	Do., odd lot	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
10⅝	11¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
82	82¼	22,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	82⅝	82⅞	81⅞	82	— ¼
100½	100¾	6,100	Atch., T. & S. F	100⅜	101	100¼	100¾	+ ⅝
101	101½	810	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅝	101½	101⅜	101½	+ ½
101	101½	100	Do., s. 20 f	101	101	101	101	..
115	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	116	115	116	116	— ⅝
126	129½	34,675	Baldwin Loco	131	131	125	126	— 5
107½	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	— 1½
95¼	95¼	8,925	Baltimore & Ohio	95½	95⅝	94⅞	95¼	..
76¼	76¾	1,100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+ ¼
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	186	186	186	186	..
438	440	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	465	465	425	430	— 31
165	170	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	166	167	165	165	— 1
91¾	91⅞	20,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88⅞	91⅞	88⅞	91⅞	+3⅝
132	138	50	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	..
37½	42	100	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	— ½
37½	42	45	Do., odd lot	38	38	38	38	..
86	91	200	Brown Shoe pf	89	89½	89	89½	+ ¾
10	11¾	1,900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	9½	10½	8¾	10¾	+ ⅜
85	87	100	Burns Brothers	85¾	85¾	85¾	85⅞	— ⅞
68	68¼	4,600	Butte & Superior	67⅝	68½	65¾	68	+ ⅛
29½	30½	600	Butterick Co	30½	30½	30	30	— ½
19¼	19¾	200	California Petrol	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
19¼	19¾	25	Do., odd lot	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	..
188¾	188⅞	17,400	Canadian Pacific	190¼	191¾	188	188½	— 1¼
38½	39	22,500	Central Leather Co	61	53½	38¾	38¾	— 1¼
107¾	108¾	100	Central Leather pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
134	135	10	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	134½	134½	134½	134½	..
61½	62	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62¾	61½	61⅞	— ¾
8	14⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	13	..
16⅜	17	7,350	Chi. Great Western	17¼	17½	16½	17	— ⅝
40⅝	41	14,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41	41½	40¼	40⅞	+1⅛
95¼	95¾	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95½	95⅝	94⅜	95⅛	— ⅜
129¾	130¼	900	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129½	130¼	129½	130¼	+ ⅞
132	133	1,125	Chi. & Northwest	133	133½	132½	132½	— ⅛
19⅜	19¾	9,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
119½	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	120	120	120	120	+ ⅞
52¾	53	7,100	Chino Copper	53¾	53¾	52¾	53	— ⅜
50	52	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
74	80	800	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	76	76	76	76	+1½
68½	69	500	Cluett, Peabody Co.	69	69	68½	68¾	— ⅛
56	56⅜	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57⅝	55½	56¼	— ⅝
37½	38	1,100	Col. & Southern	38½	38¾	37½	37½	+1½
145	145¼	14,700	Consolidated Gas	144	146⅞	143½	145	+ ½
93	93⅝	1,000	Continental Can	96	96	92¾	93	— ¾
19⅞	20	3,850	Corn Products Ref	20	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
90	90¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	— ¼
76	76½	39,100	Crucible Steel	82	82¾	74½	76	— 6¼
106	106¼	300	Crucible Steel pf	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	— ⅜
118	119	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	119⅜	118	119⅜	+2⅞
96	97½	100	Decre & Co. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
133	134	200	Delaware & Hud	135⅞	135⅞	133⅜	133⅜	+ ¾
210	220	200	Del. Lack. & West	215	215	215	215	+2½
13½	13⅝	700	Den. & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
22	23	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23¾	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅛
132½	134	42	Detroit Edison Co	133	135	133	133	..
72	75	12	Detroit United Ry	70	70	70	70	..
46¾	46⅞	9,100	Distillers' Secur	48	48⅜	46½	46½	+1⅜
25⅞	26	5,100	Dome Mines	26	26⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
6	7	100	Dul., S. S. & A	7	7	7	7	+ ½
12	13	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
44	44½	39,700	Erie	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	8,325	Erie 1st pf	58⅜	59¼	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	600	Erie 2d pf	50½	50⅝	50	50⅛	— ⅛
53	53½	600	Federal Sug. & S	53⅝	53⅝	52	52	+2
51	52½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	51⅜	51⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅞
178½	179	4,800	General Electric	182	182	177¾	178½	— 1½
352	365	250	General Motors	383	383	365	365	— 20
113¼	113⅝	100	General Motors pf	113½	113¼	113½	113⅝	..
74⅝	75	3,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	78	78	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
123⅜	123⅝	3,200	Great Northern pf	126	126¼	123½	126⅞	+ ⅝
50½	50½	7,900	G. N. certs,ore prop	51¼	51¼	50	50⅜	— ⅛
39	39⅜	600	Greene-Cananea	39½	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
70⅝	71	5,500	Guggenheim Explor	72½	72½	70¾	71¼	— ⅜
110½	110⅝	300	Illinois Central	110½	110⅝	109½	109⅝	— ½
8,050	Inspiration Copper	46⅜	46⅝	45¾	45¾	— ¼		
1,300	Inter.-Met. pf	23½	24¼	23½	24⅜	+1		
82	Inter-Met. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ¼		
21,700	Interboro Consol	23⅞	24⅞	23½	24⅜	+1⅛		
3,200	Interboro Con. pf	79⅞	80½	79⅜	80¼	+1⅜		
2,000	Int. Agricultural	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+1		
2,675	Int. Agricultural pf	65¾	67	65	65⅞	— ½		
300	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	109¼	109½	— 1½		
100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	118	118	118	118	..		
100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	+2		
2,800	Int. Paper	11¼	11¾	11	11½	+ ¼		
1,400	Int. Paper pf	42¾	43¾	42½	42½	..		
7,900	Kansas City Southern	34⅞	34⅞	33¾	33¾	— 1⅛		
65	Kan. City Southn pf	65¼	65¼	44¾	64¾	— ½		
129	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	129	129	129	129	..		
80	Lackawanna Steel	79½	80	78⅝	79¼	— ⅛		
1,100	Lake Erie & Wes.	14½	14½	13⅞	14½	+1½		
100	Lake Erie & W. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼		
11,425	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82½	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅜		
1,000	Liggett & Myers	248	248¼	248	248	+2		
100	Long Island	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼		
200	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	182	182	..		
100	Loril., (P.) Co. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..		
2,100	Louis. & Nash	129¾	130¼	128	129⅝	+ ⅜		
800	Mackay Cos.	81	82	81	82	+1⅛		
500	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¾	65	65	..		
9,900	Maxwell Motors	79	79¾	75	76½	— 3½		
1,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	100¾	100¾	98¾	99¾	— 1¾		
3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	61⅜	62	59¾	60¼	— 1⅝		
200	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	50	— 1		
7,000	Mexican Petroleum	88¾	88¾	87⅝	88	— ½		
4,400	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ½		
1,300	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼		
1,700	Minn. & St. L. pf	38¼	38¼	35	36¼	+2½		
600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125	125	123½	123½	—1½		
100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	132½	132½	132½	132½	+2½		
30	do., odd lot	132	132	132	132	..		
6,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛		
500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	16½	16½	— ⅝		
16,100	Missouri Pacific	8¼	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅝		
700	Montana Power	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	— ¼		
200	Montana Power pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1		
100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	..		
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81¼	81½	81½	81½	— ½		
1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	34	34	32½	32¾	..		
1,200	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	65¾	65¾	— 1½		
100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅝		
900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜		
800	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	..		
1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	142	142	138	138⅜	—3⅞		
6,100	N. Y. Central	103⅞	104¼	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛		
2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	82¼	82¾	80¾	81½	— 1		
3,600	N. Y. Ont. & West	32⅜	33	32	32⅜	— ⅛		
100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛		
11,150	Norfolk & Western	121	122⅜	119½	120⅜	+ ⅛		
100	Norfolk & West. pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+1¼		
6,400	Northern Pacific	116½	116⅝	115¾	116⅜	+ ⅝		
400	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝		
1,700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	44	46¾	44	46	+2		
21,345	Penn. R. R.	60⅜	61⅛	60¼	60⅝

ESTABLISHED 1873

Will Buy:—

Ward Baking Com.
Childs Com. & Pfd.
Am. Thermos Bottle
Int'l Steam Pump
Am. Malting 6s
Buffalo Gas 5s
Gulf States Steel
United Lead Co. 5s
Celluloid Co.
Am. Thread Pfd.

TOBEY & KIRK

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Central Petroleum Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Hupp Motor Car
50 Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 North River Insurance
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Title Guarantee & Trust
200 Ward Baking Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
20 Colts Arms
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
125 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
40 Franklin Insurance
300 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
50 Scovill Manufacturing
50 Singer Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Manufacturing

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25 Du Pont Com.
25 Hercules Com.

WE WILL BUY

100 Atlas Pfd.
100 Du Pont (Old)
100 Hercules Pfd.

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Chandler Motor Car Company

Subscriptions received for stock of the above company.

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Aetna Explosives Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Yale & Towne

Lamarche & Coady

Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

Chandler

Motor Car

Information upon application.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

Investment Bankers

Equitable Building. Tele. 5354 Rector

W.C.Langley&Co.

Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

FRISCO'S REVENUE $1,482,565 HIGHER

Net Operating Income Rises in the Face of a Decline in Gross Receipts.

DEFICIT DOWN TO $397,808

Shareholders Likely to Begin to Run Their Property with New Funds Provided.

Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company issued yesterday their report for the year ended June 30, showing an increase of $1,482,565, or 12.7 per cent. in net operating revenue over the preceding fiscal period. This showing was of especial interest to the financial community because of expectations that the property soon would be turned over to the stockholders. The gain in net income was scored in the face of a decline of $1,948,996 in gross revenue from operations. The total net before interest charges were deducted was $11,670,766, a gain of 13.8 per cent.

Freight and passenger traffic yielded $42,974,572, of which $29,839,038 was paid out in operating expenses, the latter item being 10.3 per cent. lower than in 1914. Interest called for $12,968,575, so that the net income was more than offset, the deficit being $397,808, against a deficit of $1,915,161 the preceding year.

The report covered the second year of the receivership. The favorable results of the last year are attributed by railroad men to the action of the receivers in returning earnings largely to the property in the first year. Maintenance expenses in 1914 were $3,500,000 greater than the year before.

Bankers interested in the Frisco System said that the railroad's physical property had been improved greatly during the receivership, and it was expected that the shareholders would begin to run their property with $25,000,000 of new funds provided for.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Railroads	82.70	81.52	81.98	+ .15
Industrials	102.24	98.03	99.04	—2.64
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Oct. 23	93.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.90	92.04	92.93	+ .01
Oct. 26	93.95	91.85	92.78	— .15
Oct. 27	92.31	91.39	91.93	— .85
Oct. 28	92.59	91.36	91.66	— .31
Oct. 29	93.40	91.29	92.83	+1.21
Oct. 30	93.52	92.31	92.92	+ .09
Nov. 1	93.51	90.79	91.75	—1.17
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov., 1914—Exchange closed.			
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1 65.50	Nov. 10 68.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7 81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24 74.14	Nov. 1 77.07
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 58.90	Feb. 24 90.51
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 69.20
Year, 1913	74.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.39
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.69

*To date.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
2s, c. 1930	98	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	..
3s, r. 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	102¼
3s, c. 1918	101	..			
4s, r. 1925	109	..			
4s, c. 1925	110	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Coal	22	..	Do 2d pf	99	..
Am Coal Pf	108	113	Man Beach	2	8
Am Cot O pf	99	101	Man Elev	129	130
Am Snuff	152	155	Man Shirt	56	65
Do pf	107	110½	Do pf	103½	110
Am T & C	62	65	May D	3	..
Am Wool pf cfs	96	98	Mex Pet pf	82	86
Assets R	8	10	Mich Cent	110	..
Asso M 1st pf	52	95	M, St P & S S M 1	71	76
Baton Min	1¾	2	Mont-W pf	..	112
Booth Fish	..	40	Mor & Es	81	..
Do pf	..	79	M & St P	60	75
B, R & P	90	93	N C & St L	133	138
Burns Bros pf	100	110	Nat Bis pf	121½	..
Cal Pet pf	43½	44	Nat C & S pf	108	110
Can So	54½	..	Nat En pf	91½	92
Case (J I) pf	82½	84	N Y, C & St L	41	43
C R I & P of N J	300	370	Do 1st pf	80	87½
Chi & Alt pf	17	30	Do 2d pf	62	65
C, St P, M & Om pf	128	140	N Y, L & W	112½	..
Cleve & P	77	..	North Am	73	74
Colwell-Pea pf	100	111	N W Tel	51	..
Col So 1st pf	93	100	Ont Min	3	4
Do pf	36½	60	Pabst B pf	..	89
Do 2d pf	46	50	Pettl-Mull 1st pf	93	100
Conti Can pf	104	106½	Pitts, C & St L pf	95	99
Crex Carp	40	60	Pitts, Ft W & C pf	154½	..
Cuban Sug pf	96½	100	Prsd Stl Car pf ex div.	103½	104¼
Day P & L	36	50	Reading 1st pf	43	45
Ft D	8	..	Rumely (M) Co pf cfs	8	9⅞
Dia Match	100	104	St L S W	20	21
East Kod	500	..	S-S S & I pf	91	94
El Storage	71½	72	S P R Sug pf	105	110
Gen Chem	335	342½	So Ry, M & O	60	75
Do pf	112½	115	Ohio cfs		
Goodrich (B F) pf	113	114	Texas Co, full paid	162	172
Hav E Ry, L & P	85	88	T P L Tr	100½	..
Do pf	98¼	..	Telme (G W.) Co	165	173
Helme (G W) Co	92	97	Do pf	110	..
Hock Val	110	112	Twin City R T	96	98
Homestake	119½	..	Do pf	..	125
Inter Harv pf	..	116	Under Typ	88	91
Int Nickel	105	108	Do pf	105	110
Do pf	105	108½	U C St pf	115	117½
Iowa Cent	7	10	Un C Mfrs pf	105	109
Do pf	15	20	Un Dry G	23	50
Kan C, P S & M pf	62	..	U S Exp	42	45
Kayser (J) & Co	83	86	U S I Alco pf	104	109
Kresge (SS) Co	228	250	U S R & R pf	3¾	4
Do pf	110	111	Va Ry & P pf	90	..
Lacle Gas	103½	104½	Wells F E	121	125
Ligg't & M pf	117	119	West A B	140	142
L-W Bis	27	27¼	W E & M Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 1st pf	93	95½	Weym-Br	233	255
			Do pf	112	..
			Woolworth (FW) pf	120½	123½

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102½
6s Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s June, 1965	103⅜	103½	103½	103⅝
4½s March, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	103⅛	103⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	103⅜	103⅞	103½	103⅝
4½s May, 1957	103⅜	103⅞	103½	103⅝
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	100⅝	..
4½s May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅝	..
4½s March, 1964	99⅝	100	99½	99⅝
4½s March, 1962	99⅝	100	99½	99⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	99⅝	100	99½	99⅝
4s 1930-60	95⅝	100	99½	99⅝
4s May, 1959	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4s Nov., 1958	95½	96	95½	95⅝
4s May, 1957	95½	96	95½	95⅝
4s Nov., 1956	95	95½	95	95⅝
4s Nov., 1955	95	95⅜	95	95⅝
4s Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
3½s Nov., 1955	85½	85⅞	85½	86
3½s Nov., 1954	85½	85⅞	85½	86
3½s May, 1954	85⅜	86½	85½	86

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	114	111	114
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf	95	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	415	430	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	123	119	123

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In contrast to weakness displayed by the "war stocks," the railroad issues stood out in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, showing special firmness in many instances. It was noticeable from the opening of business that recently boomed industrials having a war atmosphere were being supplied. The prices of such issues as Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, and Maxwell Motor gradually yielded, with extreme weakness developing in the early afternoon, although there was some rally from the lowest in the closing dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,230	Allis-Chalmers	41¾	43¾	40¾	42
350	Am. Beet Sug.	67½	67⅝	66½	67¼
1,880	Am. Can	61¾	61⅞	59¼	60¼
280	Am. Car & Fy.	84½	88	84½	86¾
50	Am. Ice Secur.	25¾	27½	25¾	27½
50	Am. Linseed	27⅝	27⅝	27	27
200	Am. Locomo	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67½
640	Am. Smelting	92¼	92¼	90⅞	91
30	Am. Sugar	115¼	116	114¾	116
1,590	Anaconda Cop.	82½	82½	81¾	82½
270	A., T. & S. Fe.	109⅝	109⅞	109¼	109½
210	Baldwin Loco.	131	131	125½	127
40	Balt. & Ohio	95	95¼	95	95
1,090	B'klyn R. T.	89	92¾	89	92
10	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,490	Cent. Leather.	60⅞	60⅞	58⅜	59½
410	Ches. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61¾	61⅜
200	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
50	Chi., M. & St.P.	93½	93½	93¼	93½
370	Chi., R. I. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
210	Chino Cop	54	54	52½	52⅝
410	Col. Fuel & I.	56½	58	56	56¾
50	Consol. Gas	144¼	140¼	144¼	140⅝
120	Corn Products.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20
5,350	Crucible Steel.	82¼	82¼	74⅜	76½
10	Den. & Rio G.	14½	14½	14½	14½
230	Dist. Secur	48¾	48¾	46½	47¾
4,270	Erie	44½	44½	43⅝	44
20	Erie 1st pf	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝
10	Goodrich Co	75⅝	75⅝	75	75
110	Gt. North. Ore.	51	51¼	50¼	50¼
20	Gt. North. pf.	126	126¼	126	126¼
70	Guggnhm. Ex.	72½	72½	70⅜	70⅝
400	Insp. Copper	45⅝	45⅞	45¼	45⅝
50	Inter.-Met	24	24	24	24
820	Interboro. Con.	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24¾
170	Kan. City So.	35	35	33⅞	34⅜
420	Lehigh Val	81¼	82⅛	81¼	81⅞
210	Maxwell Motor	79½	79½	74⅜	76¼
170	Mex. Petrol	88	88⅝	87½	87¾
280	Miami Copper.	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅝
1,110	Mo. Pacific	8¼	8⅝	7¾	7¾
10	Nat. Enam. & St.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
420	N. Y. Central.	104	104	103¼	103¾
250	N.Y.,N. H. & H.	82	82¼	81½	81⅞
210	N. Y., O. & W.	32½	33	32	32
40	Nor. Pacific.	116½	116¼	116	116
960	Pennsylvania	60¾	61¼	60⅜	61¼
150	Pitts. Coal	37¼	38¼	36⅜	37
160	Ray Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½
9,060	Reading	83⅞	85½	83¼	84⅝
180	Rep. I. & S.	53⅜	54	53	53⅝
50	Rumely Co.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
370	South. Pacific.	102¾	102½	102	102¼
90	Southern Ry.	25¾	26	25⅝	25⅞
50	Studebaker Co.	167	167⅝	163½	163½
50	Tenn. Copper.	63¼	63¼	62½	62⅞
70	Tenn. Cop., rts.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
50	Texas Pacific.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
140	Third Ave.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63⅜
50	Union Bag	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
460	Union Pacific.	138⅝	139¼	138¼	138½
300	U. S. Rubber.	56¼	56¼	55½	55⅝
12,930	U. S. Steel	87¼	87¾	86	86⅜
330	Utah Copper	74	74	72½	72⅞
50	Va.-Car. Chem.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,550	Westingh. El.	71	71¼	69¼	69⅝
53,520	MINING STOCKS.				
800	Atlanta	25⅛	.26	.25½	.26
500	Challar	.06	.06	.06	.06
3,000	Comstock	.14	.15	.14	.15
100	Goldf'd Con.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
1,300	Goldf'd Mer.	.22	.22	.21	.21
115	Jackpot Con.	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Mexican	.37	.37	.36	.36
500	Oro	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Sierra Nev.	.77	.77	.77	.77
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
200	Union	.79	.79	.79	.79
7,815					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅝	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99½	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅞	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100⅛	3.50
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	96⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96¼	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.40
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2'24	102⅜	103	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97½	97⅜	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅜	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92¼	94	13.65
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	4.00
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	.. 1918	93	96½	6⅜
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¾	4.95
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.75
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅝	3.83
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅝	4.55
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1916	100⅝	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.76
Minn. Gen.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	98¼	7.35
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99⅜	100¼	5.05
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	100¼	100⅝	4.35
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.95
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	95	97	19.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102	4.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¾	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	710	730
Colonial Oil	145	155	150	160
Continental Oil	230	240	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena S. Oil	155	160	157	160
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	153	157	155	158
Indiana Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	157	159	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	422	427
Prairie Pipe Line	215	218	216	219
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal	325	327	325	330
Standard Oil of Ind	450	455	450	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	360	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	488	491	480	490
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	220	217	221
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.28
Andes	.12	Occidental Con	.78
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.37
Bullion	.02	Overman	.12
Challenge Con	.08	Potosi	.04
Choller	.04	Savage	.08
Con., Cal. & Va.	.22	Seg Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.88
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.75
Hale & Norcross	.09	Utah Con	.19
Jacket Con	.02	Justice	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	Florence	.44
MacNamara	.02	Gold. Consol	1.30
Midway	.12	Gold. Kewanas	.33
Montana	.30	Gold. Merger	.21
North Star	.10	Jumbo Extension	1.30
Rescue Eula	.03	Lone Star	.04
Tono. Merger	.36	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.17
West End	.65	Rochester Mines	.65

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.71	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	0⅝	9⅞	Isabella	16¾	67
Elkton	26¼	26½	Jack Pot	6½	7½
El Paso	79	81	McKinney	43½	46
Findley	3½	4½	Portland	168	173
Gold. Cyc.	178	180	Vindicator	164	164½
Gold Doll'r	2½	4	Raven B H	3½	3⅝
Gold Sov.	5⅝	6¼			

COTTON DROPS AGAIN UNDER BEAR ATTACK

Crop Estimates Based on Good Weather Aid Drive by Local Professionals.

PREDICT 13,000,000 BALES

Ginners' Record of Nov. 1 Indicates 11,900,000 Bales—Next Report Likely to be Good.

Cotton broke further yesterday under renewed local attacks with a net decline of 8 to 12 points. The maximum decline was about 25 to 27 points under a concentrated drive by local professionals in an attempt to shake out the remaining long interest.

While the New York market was closed on Tuesday the Liverpool and New Orleans markets were under pressure. New Orleans, which had been closed on Monday, recorded a break of about 60 points from Saturday's closing.

Bearish sentiment now derives most of its basis from talk of increased crop estimates resulting from the mild Fall weather. There has been no general killing frost, although freezing temperatures were reported early in October from scattered localities. As a result of these favorable climatic conditions crop estimates are now being increased and in some bearish quarters predictions of 13,000,000 bales are in circulation.

A report from Memphis yesterday said that the National Ginners' Association estimated the amount of cotton ginned to November 1 at 7,400,000 bales and estimated the crop at 11,200,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This would make a total crop of probably 11,900,000 bales.

The next ginning report is expected to be very bearish, as it is figured that the extremely favorable weather has enabled farmers to gather their crops in record time.

The market has now broken about 100 points from the recent high level and conservative interests believe that it is time to go slow on the short side.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline. Middling, 11.80 cents. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.69	11.51	11.60@11.61	11.74@11.75
Jan.	11.84	11.61	11.74@11.75	11.85@11.87
March	12.04	11.83	11.95@11.96	12.07@12.08
May	12.17	11.99	12.08@12.09	12.19@12.20
July	12.23	12.07	12.14@12.15	12.27@12.29

Total port receipts last week 37,928 bales; last year, 61,898 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,148	11,082	8,896
Galveston	10,558	13,307	28,962
Mobile	721	1,375	2,128
Charleston	1,417	957	1,716
Savannah	2,819	4,332	6,404
Wilmington	1,411	1,255	748
Norfolk	2,968	3,263	2,781

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,433	3,018	3,906
Memphis	6,350	11,822	8,412
St. Louis	620	2,381	5,201
Houston	7,668	13,339	17,436

Exports, 12,277 bales; total thus far this season, 1,347,100 bales; total last season, 2,749,129 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
Galveston	11.60	300,078	289,947
New Orleans	11.62	250,881	126,431
Mobile	11.50	18,060	30,314
Savannah	11½	203,247	119,627
Charleston	11½	....	55,838
Wilmington	....	29,596	25,983
Norfolk	11.13	64,038	33,775

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 165 Broadway, New York.

October 6, 1915.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 10th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF A MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Herrick-Parmelee Company, Inc., will be held at No. 30 East Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, New York, on the 19th day of November, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the common capital stock of said corporation from three thousand (3,000) shares, having no nominal or par value, to thirteen thousand (13,000) shares, having no nominal or par value.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1915.

PARMELY W. HERRICK, President.
M. H. LAUNDON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARACOA PLANTATION CO.: The Annual Meeting of Baracoa Plantation Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 1 Union Square, New York City, on November 8th, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing the Directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

2 MOTOR CONCERNS IN A NEW COMBINE

General Vehicle Company of Long Island City and Peerless of Cleveland Unite.

TO EXPAND EXPORT TRADE

They Are Already Doing a Large Business in Heavy Trucks with the Countries at War.

A combination of two motor companies was brought to the point of consummation yesterday with the formation of the Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation, which will take over the business and properties of the Peerless Motor Car Company, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the General Vehicle Company of Long Island City. By this move two large companies engaged in manufacturing motor trucks, of both gasoline and electric type, aeroplane motors, and gasoline automobiles are merged. Both companies are exporting many trucks, aeroplane motors and ammunition parts for war purposes. It is said the General Vehicle Company has been controlled by the General Electric Company.

Manufacturing facilities are being increased at the plants of both of the merging companies to enable them to take a still larger share in this export business. In addition, both concerns have an extensive domestic business. The General Vehicle Company controls the exclusive rights for the United States for the aeroplane motors of the Daimler Motoreen Gesellschaft of Stuttgart and Berlin, and it is proposed to develop this end of the business extensively. It also makes what is known as the American Daimler truck. The company manufactures commercial motor vehicles of both gasoline and electric motive power, and in many standard load capacities and some special forms, such as industrial trucks for pier and factory interior use.

The Peerless Company has produced a new model of passenger automobile which will be placed on the market next month. It has an engine of the eight-cylinder type. The company, which succeeded the Peerless Motor Car Company at West Virginia in 1900, was one of the early entrants in the automobile field. It first marketed a car in 1902 and has produced annual models since that time, motor trucks having been added within the past couple of years or half a dozen years ago. When the six-cylinder was proposed the Peerless was one of the first companies to adopt this form of motor, to which it adhered closely for its pleasure cars until last season, when a four-cylinder model at a lower price than any car produced by the company for a number of years was put on the market. Its car has always been a manufactured as distinguished from an assembled product.

On the truck side this company laid emphasis on the heavy-duty vehicle and produced a truck of five-ton capacity with an automatic dumping device as early as 1912. It was claimed that this truck could discharge its load of stone or earth, for instance, in thirty seconds. At the outbreak of the war in Europe the Peerless Company was one of those to share in the first substantial order for trucks from foreign governments, furnishing 300 trucks to make up the first order placed by the French War Office.

The officers of the company are I. H. Kittredge, President; T. W. Frech, Vice President, and H. A. Tremaine, Secretary and Treasurer. It is understood that Mr. Tremaine and F. S. Terry own the controlling interest in the company, which they are now disposing of. The Directors include, in addition to Messrs. Frech and Tremaine, G. B. Siddall, E. H. Parkhurst, B. G. Tremaine, J. B. Crouse, A. B. McNairy, L. H. Treadway, and C. E. Sullivan. The authorized capital stock is $5,000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and the same amount of common. A retal of $4,200,000, equally divided between the two classes of stock, is outstanding.

The authorized capital stock of the General Vehicle Company is $10,000,000, half in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and half in common. All the common and $1,200,000 of the preferred are outstanding. P. D. Wagoner is President of the company, and the other officers are G. W. Wesley and F. C. Pratt, Vice Presidents; M. F. Westover, Secretary, and L. S. Nold, Treasurer. The Directors are, in addition to Messrs. Wagoner and Pratt, A. W. Burchard, E. A. Carolan, A. K. Baylor, M. F. Westover and W. B. Potter.

It could not be learned last night at the offices of Harrison Williams, 60 Broadway, who has had charge of the combination of the two companies, who were to be the officers of the new merger or what its capital stock was to be. These and other matters of detail were still under discussion, it was said.

MISSOURI BARS THE WABASH

New Company's Application for a State License Is Rejected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—A license for the Wabash Railway Company, now an Indiana corporation, to operate in Missouri, was refused today by Secretary of State Roach.

Secretary Roach sent a letter to J. L. Minnis, general solicitor for the railway, in which he quoted a Missouri statute which provides that no corporation can be licensed in Missouri unless it could be incorporated in this State. The new Wabash Company was incorporated in Indiana under a law which permits a railroad company to go into the business of buying and selling railroads. There is no similar law in Missouri. Secretary Roach pointed out, and consequently the Wabash could not be incorporated under the Indiana plan in this State.

Edward F. Kearney, President of the Wabash Railroad, today said the road would be operated in Missouri under its constitutional rights, regardless of the refusal of the Secretary of State to issue a license. By refusing the license, he said, the State would lose $19,665—the license fee—which the railroad would be glad to have paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some of the Industrial Stocks Close Sharply Lower on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 447,480 shares of stock and $157,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 198,642; oil, 12,888, and mining, 235,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Zinc.....	69	69	68½	69
6,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	28¼	34	28¼	34
1,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	42	46½	42	46½
400	‡Can. C. & F...106½	106½	100	100	
750	‡Can. C.& F.pf.121	121	119	119	
3,000	‡Car. L. & P..	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	9¼
1,000	‡Central Fdy..	19	19	17½	17½
200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	32	32	31	31
3,485	Chand. M. w.i.100	102	91	91	
250	‡Cramp. Ship..	84	84	83	83
100	‡Domin. Steel.	51	51	51	51
625	Driggs-Sea....145	145	140	141	
1,100	Emer. Phono..	11½	12	11½	12
562	‡Hall Signal..	30	30	29	29
100	‡Hall Sig. pf..	45	45	45	45
800	‡Hendee Mfg..	32	32	30½	30½
110	‡H. & A. Arms	58½	58½	55	55
64,500	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	23½	24⅞	22⅞	23⅝
40,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	57½-58*	59¾	57	58
950	‡Int. Motors..	39	*33	35	
103	‡Int. Mo. pf..	66	66	65	65
600	Kath. R. pf...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	Kelly S. Tire..300	305	300	305	
2,000	‡K. S. T. w. i.	77½	77⅜	77¼	77¼
485	‡Key. Ord.....	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
4,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	17	17	16	16½
2,500	Man. Tran.....	⅝	⅝	1⅝	⅝
800	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
17,300	‡Mid. Steel..(89-90¼)	90¼	86¼	86⅝	
300	C. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	‡M. R., w. i.	23	24	23	24
2,500	‡Stand. Mot...	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
4,500	‡S. Co. of C...	40	42	40	42
1,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14½	*14¾	14¼	14⅝
10,000	S. B., v. t. ctfs	44⅝	44¼	42	42½
200	‡Tob. Prod. c.	39	39	37½	37½
400	T. F.,v. t. ctfs	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	Un. Profit S..	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
6,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
15,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
8,000	‡World Film..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7	Buckeye P. L..112	110	110	+ 1	
1,020	‡Cosden & Co..	6⅝	6⅜	— ¼	
15	Galena-Sig. O..158	158	158	— 2	
400	‡Houston Oil..	19¼	19	19	..
1,000	‡Int. Petroleum	10	9⅝	— ⅛	
1,335	Midwest Ref..	50	43⅞	49	+ 5
50	Nat. Transit..	32	30	30	— 3
20	North. P. L...166	105	106	— 3	
100	Ohio Oil 159	158	159	— 2	
2,000	Pierce Oil	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
21	Prairie O. & G.426	423	423	— 4	
5	Prairie P. L...217	217	217	— 1	
250	S. O. of Cal...328	325	327	+ 2	
35	S. O. of N. ...492	490	490	+ 2	
130	S. O. of N. Y.205	204	204	..	
6,500	‡Victoria Oil ..	1⅞	1½	1⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alta-C. M.Co.	18	18	18	18
5,700	††Am. Com.....	8⅝	9	8	8½
5,000	††Atlanta	25	25	25	25
1,110	Big L. D. Co..	4	4⅜	4	4⅛
5,000	††Booth	38	39	37½	37½
24,500	Braden Cop....	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝
8,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
500	‡Caledonia	94	95	94	94
6,600	Canada Cop....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
4,100	Cerro de Pasco	42	42	40	40
15,000	‡Chile Copper..	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅛
11,800	††Com. Tunnel.	16	17	15	15
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Cons. N.-U....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,050	Davis-Daly	2½	2½	2	2½
1,500	††Emma Cop..	28	30	28	30
2,600	First Nat. C..	5½	5½	4¾	5
200	†Florence.....	45	45	45	45
3,000	Goldf'd Con....	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
8,000	††Goldf'd Mex.	22	23½	21	21
1,840	Hecla Min.....	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
10,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
3,000	Ken. Copper..	53½	52½	52⅜	52⅜
5,000	††Kewanas	35	36	34	34
2,000	La Rose Cons.	½	⅝	½	⅝
200	Magma Cop....	14⅜	14½	14½	14½
18,000	†McK.-Dar....	30	32	29	31
1,000	††Marsh Min..	33	33	33	33
25,000	††Mother Lode.	35	35	32	35
2,100	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼
200	N. Ut. Bing...	3	3	3	3
200	Nip. Mins.....	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
8,400	†Oro	6½	7⅞	6½	6½
1,400	Ray Her., v. t.	4¼	4¼	4	4
4,000	††Rex Con. M.	44	44	43	44
1,900	†Santa Fe Min.	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4¼
1,700	Stan. S.-L.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
25,000	††Success Min.	64	69	59	60
5,800	†Superst. Min.	27	27½	26	27
100	Ton. Belmont.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Tonopah Ext..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
3,000	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†W. E. Con....	65	65	65	65

BONDS.

$102,000	Bra. Cop. 6s.	238	250	238	250
25,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	171	171	170	170
30,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	83	83	83	83

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.
Note—Oct. 28, 200 Marconi sold at 4⅛.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 3.		Nov. 1.	
	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.	
Amer. Brit. Mfg. Co.	42½	43½	42½	43½
Amer. Brit. Mfg. pf..	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord'y	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord'y bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric...	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	95	102	95	102
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	65	75	65	75
Car'ge Fact'ies., Can.	48	52	48	52
Chev'let M. Car, w. i.	133	137	134	135
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	102	105
Eastern Steel	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Span. Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar...	62	66	62	66
Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.....	94		94	
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	16	17	16	17
Manh. H. Pow. Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit-Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	15½	18	13½	18
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co....	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Studebaker rights....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUE.

Ventura Cons.....	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne,...	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Cashbor	6¼	7	7	8
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Majestic Mines	60	70	60	70
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
White Knob Cop. pf..	1½	2	1½	2

BONDS.

Int. M. Mar., new, 5s	85	90	85	90

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	159	162	158½	161
Aetna Explosives pf...	83	87	83	87
Atlas Powder	260	265	263	268
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	380	420	380	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives.....	380	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	870	885	910	930
Du Pont Powder new.	422	428	425	435
Du Pont Powder pf...	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	422	428	422	430
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	88	89	90	91
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	186	191	187	194
Niles-Bement-P'd pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	375	400	375	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	450	475	450	475
Winchester Rep. A..	2675	2800	2700	2875
Babcock & Wilcox...	139	142	140	144

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
458	Am. Shipbldg	42	42	40	41
408	Am. Shipbldg. pf.	82½	84	81	81
5	Booth Fish. pf..	75	75	75	75
360	Chi. Pneu. Tool..	85⅝	85⅝	84¼	84⅞
105	Chi. Rys., No. 2.	17½	17½	17	17
50	Chi. Rys., No. 3.	1½	1½	1½	1½
210	Chi. Title & T....	210	210	210	210
236	Com. Edison	146	146	145	145
20	Diamond Match...	103	103	103	103
160	Lindsay Light	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
12	Mont.-Ward pf ...	112½	112½	112½	112½
4	Pacific Gas	54	54	54	54
30	People's Gas	118½	118½	118½	118½
135	Public Serv. pf..	100	100	100	100
15	Quaker Oats pf..	106½	106½	106½	106½
252	Sears-Roebuck ..	155½	156	155½	155½
200	Stewart-Warner..	75½	75¼	74⅞	75½
15	Swift	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
116	Union Carbide	159½	160	159½	160
45	Deere pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s...	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s, Ser. B.	69	69	69	69
1,000	City R. 5s....	97	97	97	97
13,000	Com. Edison 5s.	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
9,000	Pub. Serv. Cor..	93	95½	93	95¼
6,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	94	94	94	94
1,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Adventure	2	2	2	2
75	Abmeek	97½	97½	96¾	97
3,600	Alaska	32¼	34¼	32	32
300	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
60	Allouez	56	56	55	55
5,095	Am. Zinc	69¾	69¾	68	69
285	Arizona Comb..	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
485	Butte & Sup..	67½	68¼	65¾	68
25	Butte-Bal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,290	Calumet & A..	67¼	69¼	67¼	68⅝
24	Calumet & H..	560	564	560	564
60	Centennial	18	18	18	18
240	Chino	53¼	53¾	52⅝	53¼
1,470	Copper Range..	59	59⅝	59	59
370	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
655	East Butte....	13½	13½	13¼	13½
200	Franklin	9	9½	9	9¼
316	Greene-Can	39¼	39¾	39	39½
185	Hancock	16½	16¾	16	16½
55	Inspiration	46¼	46¾	45½	46¼
30	Hedley Gold...	29	29	28	28
400	Island Creek..	42¼	42¼	42½	42½
45	Island C. pf...	87	88	86¾	88
210	Isle Royale....	29	29	29	29
10	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lake	14	14	14	14
5	La Salle	6	6	6	6
2,670	Mass. Con	14½	14¼	14	14⅜
50	Mayflower	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Miami	35½	35½	34¾	34½
515	Mohawk	84½	85	84	84
40	Nevada Con ..	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
435	New Arcadian..	11¼	11¼	10¾	11
40	New Idria	10⅞	11	10⅜	11
125	Nipissing	7½	7½	6⅝	6¾
1,010	North Butte..	32½	32½	32	32
50	North Lake	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
110	Old Dominion....	55	55	54½	54½
19	Osceola	87	87	87	87
30	Pond Creek	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
40	Quincy	86¼	87	86¼	87
515	Ray Con	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
945	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4	4
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
2,900	Shattuck	33⅛	33½	32¼	32½
10	South Lake ...	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	St. Mary's	59	60	59	60
25	Sup. & Boston.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
690	Sup. Copper...	28½	28½	28	28
110	Tamarack	52½	52½	51½	51½
740	Trinity	10	10¼	9½	9½
1,600	Tuolumne	40c	40c	38c	38c
238	U. S. Smelting.	43½	43⅝	43	43
300	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47¼	47½	46⅜	46⅜
425	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
345	Utah Con	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
390	Utah Copper...	74	74½	72½	72½
635	Victoria	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾
25	Winona	3	3	3	3
825	Wolverine	61	61½	60	60

RAILROADS.

8	Bos. & Albany.182	182	182	182	
56	Boston Elev....	85	85½	85	85½
810	Boston & Me..	34	34⅜	34	34
55	Bos. & Me. pf.	43	45	43	45
10	C. J. & S.Y.pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
32	Pitchburg pf..	73	73	73	73
29	Maine Central.	100½	100½	100½	100½
115	Mass. Electric.	8	8	8	8
81	Mass. Elec. pf.	41	41	41	41
135	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82½	83¼	81	81
10	Old Colony....	148	148	148	148
5	West End.....	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Amoskeag	64	64½	64	64½
200	Am. Pn. Serv..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Am. Pn. S. pf..	16	16	16	16
270	Am. Sugar....	115¼	116	114¾	115¼
750	Am. Sug. pf....	115½	116	115½	115½
1,516	Am. T. & T....	126½	127¾	126¼	127¼
438	Am. Woolen....	53¾	53¾	52	52
324	Am. Wool. pf..	98	98	98	98
17,355	A. G. & W.I..	27¼	32⅞	27½	32⅞
12,460	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	40½	47¼	39½	47
100	E. Boston Ld..	12	12	12	12
10	Ga. R. & E. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
40	Gen. Electric..	180½	180½	180½	180¾
1,070	Mass. Gas....	88⅝	89¾	88	88⅛
190	Mass. Gas pf..	87	88	88	88
45	McElwain pf..	97	97½	97	97½
118	N. E. Tel....	132¼	132¾	131⅜	131⅝
10	North Tex. El.	62	62	62	62
10	No. Tex. El. pf	82	82	82	82
52	Swift & Co....	119	119	118¾	119
21	Torrington pf..	29	29	29	29
1,881	United Fruit..	133½	136	133	136
215	Un. Sh. Mach..	49¼	49½	49	49
10	Un. Sh. M. pf..	28¾	29	28¾	28⅝
1,325	U. S. Steel...	87¾	87¾	86	86⅝
17	U. S. Steel pf..	116	116	115½	115½
655	Ventura Oil....	12	12	11⅝	11⅞
150	Wollaston La..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$3,000	A. A. C. 5s..	28.101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
16,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	103⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼
8,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	90½	90¾	90¼	90½
62 000	A.,G. & W.I.5s.	74¾	77	74¾	75⅝
3,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s.....	97½	97½	97½	97½
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
2,000	N.E. Tel. 5s,.32.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
14,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97
8,000	U. Frt. 4½s,.23	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
2,000	U. Frt. 4½s,.25.	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Power...110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	
100	Con. Power pf.113	113¼	113	113½	
500	Cosden	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
120	Elkhorn Fuel..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
53	Fairmont Gas..	30	30	30	30
12	Mercan. Trust.	205	205	205	205
750	Penn. W. & W.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Sapulpa Oil ..	4	4	4	4
80	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
40	Seab.

BANKS HERE LEND FRENCH $15,000,000

Three-Month Loan by Renewals May Run a Year and Cost Borrowers 6½ Per Cent.

AMOUNT MAY BE DOUBLED

Great Britain to Get a Similar but Larger Credit—Another Big Bond Issue Is Expected.

French banks have arranged through William P. Bonbright & Co. a credit of $15,000,000 in this country, and negotiations are under way for an additional loan of the same amount. The credit will run for one year, taking the form of acceptances drawn by the borrowers in France and accepted by banks and banking firms on this side, which have formed a syndicate to handle the loan. Local institutions in the syndicate include the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company. It is understood that participation will by no means be limited to New York banks, but will involve institutions in practically all the major cities.

The discount rate on the first $15,000,000 will be 5 per cent. In addition to this the borrowers will pay a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. for each renewal of the acceptances. The original life of the bills will be ninety days, and they will be renewed three times, if the French banks so elect. Taking into consideration the commissions paid on each renewal, the total cost of the accommodation will be 6½ per cent. A member of the syndicate said last night that the cost would be below 7 per cent.

A statement issued by W. P. Bonbright & Co. last night said that the credit was not for the French Government, but was made with Governmental approval. French industrial interests of the highest rank, said the statement, will profit by the loan, although the banks will handle the transaction, as in the case of other credits placed here by French institutions. The funds will be used exclusively for the purchase of supplies in the United States.

The loan was arranged through Bonbright & Co., the Paris correspondents of William P. Bonbright & Co. Jean Fischer, a partner in the Paris house, came to New York a few days ago to clear up details of the arrangement. He will sail this morning on the Rotterdam for Plymouth. It is expected that the second credit will be announced shortly after Mr. Fischer arrives in Paris and reports to the borrowers on conditions on this side.

This French credit is a part of the plan being worked out by members of the Anglo-French Loan Commission who remained in this country and local bankers. A few days ago a Russian credit in acceptances was placed with the Guaranty Trust Company for $5,000,000, and one with Great Britain is expected soon. The British loan is expected to follow the plan of the preceding one, viz., ninety day acceptances with privilege of several renewals, but will be much greater than the $30,000,000 loan of the French banks.

While it is expected in banking quarters that the total of individual acceptance loans for the purchase of goods in the United States by the several allied nations will amount to many millions, long term loans through bond issues are not unexpected. This depends largely, of course, on the success of the great Anglo-French loan in its distribution among investors. The Russian Minister of Finance, Pierre Bark, is known to favor a more permanent loan than one comprised of acceptances, and negotiations to this end are looked for.

DEPOSITS PASS $400,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company Prepares to Double Capital Stock.

Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday decided to hold a special meeting next Monday to consider increasing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. A meeting of stockholders will be called shortly afterward to pass upon the proposal. The new stock will be offered to shareholders for subscription at a price yet to be determined.

The Guaranty's deposits yesterday passed the $400,000,000 mark, the greatest total in the company's history. Deposits of the institution have increased approximately $150,000,000 this year.

The company has leased the banking floor at 83 Cedar Street, formerly occupied by the Chase National Bank. The new building of the trust company has proved too small to house all its departments, and hereafter the security, transfer, and registration business will be conducted in the new quarters.

STEEL MEN NEVER SO BUSY.

War Demand Starts Many Moves to Increase Capacity.

The continued pressure of orders for steel to be used in munition manufacture, regardless of prices, is bringing home to steel makers the enormous consumption of metal on the battle fields of Europe. The Iron Age says:

Never has the steel trade seen demand so overwhelming as at present, and, at the same time, output expanding on such a scale, under steadily advancing prices. The tide has risen rapidly this week with increasing signs of excitement.

In pig-iron history October goes down as the month in which the country's yield first reached 3,000,000 tons, and the daily output crossed the 100,000-ton mark. When war order tonnages of six figures are bandied about so commonly it is hard to believe that the year opened with a daily pig-iron production of only 51,000 tons, or half what it is now.

Under existing conditions cabled statements that the Allies will cut down their purchases of American supplies because of high prices need not be taken seriously. Such buying has been and is still insistent. American steel makers have really been slow to believe that the move plan, the dominant factor in the domestic situation is sheer tonnage of steel that is to be fired out of guns. In Great Britain The Iron Age's cable says that Government requirements for shell steel are beginning to occupy exclusive attention, new inquiry of this character there amounting to 2,000,000 tons.

An extraordinary situation exists regarding prices of finished steel. Orders have been sent in with the request that they be entered and the buyer notified of the price. In most lines it is a question of finding a mill that can make the delivery desired. On their part the mills are holding back demand for next year. Only the largest buyers seem able to get protection on their manufacturing costs for 1916, and some manufacturing consumers may find their output curtailed by lack of steel.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Such a tremendous demand continues to be put upon steel mills that one of the sides plans for enlargements of capacity are being hurried into view. The Steel Corporation will spend $2,000,000 on a duplex steel unit at South Chicago, while in the East alone no fewer than a half dozen independent companies are formulating propositions for open-hearth steel works extensions and finishing mills. One Eastern plant which had not been in operation for about ten years is being rehabilitated.

Railroad buying is spreading steadily. Rail and car orders in October were the largest in several years. Pending car inquiries total about 20,000. The pig iron market shows good strength and fair activity.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., has resigned as examiner in charge of the private bankers' bureau of the New York State Banking Department to become Vice President of the Queens County Trust Company. Mr. Quinn joined the Banking Department in 1910.

Max Lober has been made a general partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ehrich & Co.

A. J. Hemphill, as a member of the Advisory Committee of Stockholders of the American Woolen Company, issued a statement yesterday urging holders of common stock to deposit their shares for the purpose of rechartering the company in Massachusetts. The deposit period ends Nov. 14.

The Colonial Oil Company has called a meeting of stockholders for Nov. 24 at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, to vote on the proposed dissolution of the company.

J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, has prepared for distribution an analysis of the Consolidated Gas Company.

REVEALS ITS WAR ORDERS.

Crucible Steel Says $17,000,000 Covers the Total—Stock Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 3.—The report of the Crucible Steel Company for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, which has just been issued to stockholders, says that the company's war orders do not exceed $17,000,000. Net profits were $3,073,749, as compared with $1,015,093 in the preveding year. In regard to the war orders, the report, signed by Chairman Herbert Dupuy, says:

"There have been so many false reports made in the public prints as to the volume of the war orders your company has accepted that it seems wise for us at this time to state real facts. We have taken contracts covering all descriptions of steel intended for munitions for foreign countries amounting in value to not in excess of $17,000,000, about one-half of which has been sold to domestic manufacturers.

"About one-half of the material called for under these contracts will be shipped by the end of 1915, the balance following during the early months of 1916. Outside of business of this character, your company has been unable to secure much export business, its output being now largely confined to domestic orders emanating through the demands of foreign countries on our home customers."

The company is spending $3,000,000 to enlarge the capacity of its Atha plant, where war munitions are made. The report mentions the difficulties encountered in efforts to obtain a supply of tungsten steel.

Gross profits for the year were $5,220,921. Net profits were $3,073,749, or the equivalent of about 12 1-3 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock, on which dividends were suspended more than a year ago. Back dividends on preferred stock on Aug. 31 amounted to 24⅝ per cent. There were on Aug. 31 3,598 preferred stockholders, an increase of 387, and 1,539 common stockholders, a decrease of 322 for the year.

When this statement was published in the Wall Street district yesterday Crucible Steel shares dropped 8¼ points to 74½, afterward recovering to 76. A few weeks ago the stock sold as high as 106. The price advanced strongly last month under the influence of rumors that its war orders amounted to a total of ... to $150,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again dominated by the action of Winnipeg and Minneapolis, and, after an early decline and a subsequent rally, prices eased off sharply, and at the close were 1 to 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.14½ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.08, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	$1.11	$1.09⅝	..
May	..	..	1.13	1.11⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.05⅞	$1.03⅜	1.03½	1.04⅛	$1.17⅝
May	1.06⅞	1.04¼	1.04⅝	1.05⅜	1.23⅞

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and early in the day showed considerable firmness, although on the advance longs sold quite freely, and at the close values were net unchanged to ⅝c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60¾	59⅛	59¼	59⅝	70⅝
May	61⅜	60⅜	60⅝	60¾	72⅜

OATS.

The market for oats was quiet, and prices moved largely in sympathy with the other markets, closing ⅛@¼c net lower. Export sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was barely steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40½@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	39¼	49⅞
May	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and after showing some steadiness early, prices eased off sharply, especially for pork. Hog receipts were more liberal, and prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 105,000, including 30,000 at Chicago, 13,000 at Kansas City, and 3,800 at Omaha. Estimated for Chicago for Thursday 25,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.10	9.02	9.02	9.07	10.87
May	9.30	9.22	9.22	9.27	10.17
Ribs—					
January	9.07	8.97	8.97	9.07	10.07
Pork—					
December	14.60	14.50	14.50	14.50	19.17
January	16.75	16.47	16.47	16.65	19.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was active liquidation in the market for cottonseed oil and in consequence prices were weak and lower, closing with net losses of 10 to 18 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.50@8.00	7.65
November	7.55	7.55	7.59@7.54	7.65
December	7.55	7.50	7.59@7.52	7.69
January	7.53	7.50	7.59@7.54	7.68
February	7.60	7.59	7.59@7.60	7.72
March	7.69	7.65	7.65@7.66	7.78
April	7.69	7.68	7.68@7.70	7.82
May	7.81	7.76	7.76@7.77	7.90
June	7.90	7.88	7.85@7.88	7.98

SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar was more active and prices were easier, declining 1-16c from last previous sales. To-day's business included 25,000 bags of Cubas, loading about Nov. 15, at 3⅜c, cost and freight, equal to 4.39c for centrifugal, and 6,300 bags of Porto Ricos for prompt shipment at equivalent to 4.39c for centrifugal, the spot quotation now. The market closed barely steady at 4.39c for centrifugal, 3.62c for molasses, and 3⅜c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 14,528 packages. Decreasing receipts and colder weather gave the market a somewhat stronger tone on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, prices for which were advanced about ½c. The secondary qualities are a little stiffer, but do not show much change in price. Renovated moving better. Ladles steady to firm. Packing stock continues in good demand. Creamery, extras (92 score,) 29¼@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State Dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21¼c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, two days, 11,258 cases. Under continued scarcity of new-laid qualities, the market for high grades of fresh stock containing a large proportion of such holds firm, with the tendency still in sellers' favor, and slightly higher prices obtained on some of the best goods. Good medium and lower qualities are still quite plentiful and moving slowly at very irregular prices, these showing no improvement. Storage eggs meeting only a moderate demand, and there is rather an urgent offering, the tone of the market is irregular and, while showing some weak spots, the sales reported are generally fairly covered by recent quotations. Near-by white eggs are very scarce, and new-laid qualities command extreme prices readily; mixed and irregular qualities sell at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@22c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 47@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@55c; Western common gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Penn. and near-by hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@40c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

INVITES BANKS TO RUSSIA.

Branches Would Help Trade, Ambassador Marye Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—George T. Marye, American Ambassador at Petrograd, in a formal report urges the establishment of American branch banks in Russia. Such branches, Mr. Marye says, would give American business men the means of ascertaining credit conditions in the empire without recourse to European agencies as heretofore.

"There is at present," Mr. Marye writes, "a widespread desire in Russia for direct trade relations with the United States, the opinion strongly prevailing that there should be an elimination of all unnecessary handling of such trade through other countries. It is obvious that the profit on commercial transactions between Russia and the United States, both import and export, until the war broke out, accrued chiefly to intermediary European countries through which the goods passed.

"The chief articles of import into Russia in which trade has been checked and profits reduced, for both Russian and American firms, have included cotton, cottonseed oil, machine tools, boots and shoes, wood-working machinery, agricultural implements and machinery, automobiles, typewriters and other office appliances, and carbon paper. The only important lines in which American firms have seriously attempted to do a direct business in Russia are agricultural machinery and implements, and sewing machines. An American agricultural implement concern maintains a large factory near Moscow where various parts can be manufactured, and has warehouses and business offices in every important agricultural centre of Russia and Siberia. This company has furnished a splendid example of the advantage of assuming direct charge of its own business interests in this country. An American sewing machine company has also made a signal success of direct business in Russia, selling many thousands of machines every year, mostly on credit, with a remarkably low percentage of loss.

"The principal articles of export, (mostly indirect,) from Russia to the United States have included hides, Russian linens, flax, wax, linseed, hemp, soya beans, sunflower seeds, buckwheat, and rags. American manufacturers in need of these raw materials from Russia have been obliged to pay considerably higher prices for them than they would have paid had they bought them direct in Russia. Even in Eastern Siberia the export trade with the United States seemed to have been arranged largely through intermediaries.

"These conditions were largely due to the absence of direct banking facilities between Russia and the United States. Not a single Russian bank has a branch in the United States, nor has a single American bank a branch in Russia.

"The most important factor in promoting Russian-American trade would be the establishment of one of more Russian-American banking institutions, which could facilitate money transactions and in many other ways encourage trade between the two countries. Such a bank could maintain a commercial department and promote direct purchases by American manufacturers of Russian raw materials. It could, for instance, inspect the goods, pay the Russian shippers against documents, and draw on the purchase in the United States. It also could give information concerning credits in Russia to American purchasers and exporters and look after their collections in Russia. Moreover, it could perform the important function of assisting American manufacturers to maintain stocks of goods in Russia by making advances on such stocks and arranging for payment of freight and duty on incoming goods.

"It would be an immense assistance to American-Russian trade if the larger American banks could arrange to establish, either individually or collectively, branches or agencies in Russia, and the great Russian banks would likewise do the same in the United States. There should certainly be some arrangement for commercial agencies in Russia to give unbiased reports concerning credits to American manufacturers. Another important help for trade would be the promotion in the United States of the study of the Russian language to facilitate commercial transactions. Russian should be added to the curriculums of our leading universities."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Forty-seven corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $747,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Adelson-Chambers Auto Sales Co., motor vehicles, boats, agents, $150,000; F. Haff, E. Adelson, C. Chambers, 1,700 B'way.

Cosmofotofilm Co., photographic, motion pictures, theatrical, $100,000; J. & A. A. Deutsch, L. Cohen, 225 West 105th St.

Louis Schworer, Inc., Queens, realty, merchandise, $40,000; K. Schloo, L. Nelson, E. B. Schworer, Rossville.

Boyce, Wheeler & Boyce, knitted, woven fabrics, $150,000; J. H. and H. R. Boyce, R. C. Wheeler, 346 B'way.

Geneseo Automobile Co., Geneseo, auto garage, $22,000; J. W. Frazer, M. J. Murphy, L. G. Stapley, Geneseo.

Van Alstyne & Co., flour, grains, cereals, flour, $20,000; R. F. Barry, H. A. Beal, G. T. Van Alstyne, 149 B'way.

J. D. Wilson Elevator Repair Co., elevators escalators, lifts, hoisting machinery, engineers, $25,000; F. Dean Schnaeke, R. S. Holmes, H. F. Berline, 54 Wall St.

Toepeer & Schroff, textiles, fashion designs, $40,000; H. A. Blumenthal, David C. Cohen, E. G. Meyers, Passaic, N. J.

Milton Schnaier Contracting, New Rochelle, contracting, plumbing, electric work, $25,000; G. Abrams, E. C. Herrington, M. Schnaier, 347 Columbus Avenue.

Hatoren Publishing Association, Hebrew publications, $12,000; Senir Abel, S. M. Melamed, E. W. Levine Epstein, 1,036 Trinity Av., Bronx.

The Market Representatives, models of dresses, fashion information to manufacturers, $10,000; R. Derrell, J. V. Hartman, H. B. Bohm, 80 Fifth Av.

Edgar Bloxham, manufacturing, mercantile, $10,000; T. J. Breitwieser, F. Brooks, E. Bloxham, Hotel Biltmore.

Kay-en Realty Corpn., contracting, construction, realty, $10,000; I. Kronstein, J. and S. Spinner, 119 Pitt St.

Sussman & Gibbs, Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, hotels, restaurants, theatre managers, $10,000; A. A. Sauer, E. C. Gibbs, W. S. Sussman, 892 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Shapiro & Goodman Flower and Feather Mfg. Co., artificial flowers, feathers, millinery, trimming, dressmaking, $10,000; S. Schneider, S. Goodman, L. Shapiro, 132 Bleecker St.

Pioneer Paper Napkin Co., $10,000; R. O. Hammond, B. and B. Urdang, 1,512 Charlotte St., Bronx.

Manursing Island Beach Corpn., Rye, real estate agency, brokerage, managerial, $7,000; A. G. Hubbell, S. A. Farrell, A. Livingston Norman, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

The L. B. Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, $5,000; R. and L. Benjamin, K. Leibowitz, 1,443 Wilkins Av., Manhattan.

Bloch Purchasing Co., buyers, purchasing agents, cloak, suit stores, merchandise, $5,000; H. L. Ettinger, A. A. Bertini, B. Grossmann, 000 W. 165th St.

Deehes Costume Co., raw materials, dresses, skirts, $5,000; L. Kirmayer, S. Rosenkranz, J. Golberg, 1,516 Webster Av., Bronx.

Overland Headwear Co., hats, caps, $5,000; E. L. Bullwinkel, W. Gross, D. Weinstein, 63 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

The D. B. Decker Co., contracting, steel construction, $5,000; M. Hineser, N. P. Wintone, 1,123 B. Decatur, 105 West 40th St.

Regina Holding Co., realty, construction, $5,000; G. Askunize, W. Rosan, A. S. Natanson, 508 West 178th St.

David Brandt, Inc., plumbing, contracting, $5,000; M. and D. Brandt, C. Haftel, 467 East 155th St.

Servorgram Publishing Co., publishers, printers, booksellers, $5,000; J. H. Brooks, S. W. H. Turner, D. J. Mason, 2,243 7th Av.

Bryant's Clothes Shop, custom tailoring, $5,000; S. and B. Greenberg, S. S. Woodbury, 134 East 24th St.

The Depositors Assets Corpn., Brooklyn, to liquidate property and assets of Abraham L. Kass, realty construction, $5,000; I. V. Scott, J. S. Stahl, J. S. Strahl, 226 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Edgett & Wheeler, Queens, hotels, restaurants, garages, newsdealers, $5,000; C. W. Edgett, W. and J. V. P. Wheeler, 1,285 Cherry Lane, West New Brighton.

Amity Trucking Corporation, Brooklyn, contracting, stevedoring, $5,000; J. H. Smith, E. Kalaus, C. G. Steinmetz, 191 Grant Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. of New York, $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; H. S. & S. O. Crystal, New York, $10,000 to $11,000; Federal Cigarette and Tobacco Co., New York, $5,000 to $40,000; Miniature Buildings Co., New York, $10,000 to $30,000; Cooperstown Aqueduct Association, Cooperstown, $70,550 to $175,000; United States Debenture Corpn., New York, $100,000 to $250,000; Simonds & Breen Co., New York, $12,000 to $18,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: American Products Refining Co., Sackets Harbor; Manufacturers Merchandising Co., Manhattan; Henry Alexander, Inc., Manhattan.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS

Hair Tonic Not a Medicinal Preparation Under the Tariff.

The Maine Central Railway Company was rebuked yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers for asking for repeated continuances in protests relating to so-called novelty siding assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. Free entry was claimed as lumber. It appeared that the United States Court of Customs Appeals had already decided a test case applying to the issue brought up by the railway company, while the latter's protests were taken from the suspended files for trial. Judge McClelland said that the repeated continuances, "unexplained, seem to amount to an abuse of the rules of the board." The original decision giving free entry was reaffirmed.

Hair tonic cannot be regarded as a "medicinal preparation," according to a decision in the case of the American Express Company. Collector Malone returned the product as a toilet preparation, and exacted duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The express company's claim was that the commodity was a medicinal preparation put up in individual packages of two and one-half pounds or less gross weight, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Brown said that the paragraph claimed by the importer, if it applied at all to the article in controversy, would not apply in this particular case, because the provision only prescribes a minimum rate on certain articles and does not apply when the articles are provided for at a higher rate under some other provision of the tariff.

It was decided that the Custom House authorities erred in their classification of gloves imported under the Tariff act of 1909 by Wimelbacher & Rice. The goods were returned as wool wearing apparel with duty at the rate of 44 cents and 60 per cent. ad valorem. A closer examination of the merchandise showed that the gloves were in chief value of cotton. They were accordingly ordered admitted at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The provision in the present tariff act for wearing apparel was held by the board to be more specific than the paragraph referring to articles in part of braid. The question came up on a protest by W. H. Stiner & Sons and Happel & McAvoy, who imported women's woolen wearing apparel trimmed with braid and ornaments. The Collector (mostly indirect.) from Russia to the United States have included hides, Russian linens, flax, wax, linseed, hemp, soya beans, sunflower seeds, buckwheat, and rags. American manufacturers in need of these raw materials from Russia have been obliged to pay considerably higher prices for them than they would have paid had they bought them direct in Russia. Even in Eastern Siberia the export trade with the United States seemed to have been arranged largely through intermediaries.

"These conditions were largely due to the absence of direct banking facilities between Russia and the United States. Not a single Russian bank has a branch in the United States, nor has a single American bank a branch in Russia.

"The most important factor in promoting Russian-American trade would be the establishment of one of more Russian-American banking institutions, which could facilitate money transactions and in many other ways encourages trade between the two countries. Such a bank could maintain a commercial department and promote direct purchases by American manufacturers of Russian raw materials. It could, for instance, inspect the goods, pay the Russian shippers against documents, and draw on the purchase in the United States. It also could give information concerning credits in Russia to American purchasers and exporters and look after their collections in Russia. Moreover, it could perform the important function of assisting American manufacturers to maintain stocks of goods in Russia by making advances on such stocks and arranging for payment of freight and duty on incoming goods.

"It would be an immense assistance to American-Russian trade if the larger American banks could arrange to establish, either individually or collectively, branches or agencies in Russia, and the great Russian banks would likewise do the same in the United States. There should certainly be some arrangement for commercial agencies in Russia to give unbiased reports concerning credits to American manufacturers. Another important help for trade would be the promotion in the United States of the study of the Russian language to facilitate commercial transactions. Russian should be added to the curriculums of our leading universities."

EXPORTS STILL LARGE.

Those from This Port Last Week Included Some for Germany.

While exports from this port in the week ended Oct. 30 fell off nearly $19,000,000 from the high record established in the preceding week they were more than double the showing made in the corresponding week last year, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Outgoing war supplies and other merchandise last week totaled $48,798,442, against $67,580,906 in the week before. In the same week last year the exports were set down at $23,321,652. The present year's shipments to date out of this port now total $[illegible]90,742,055, compared with $[illegible] the corresponding period.

England's purch[illegible] less than in the week [illegible] to $12,095,105 for [illegible] France took wa[illegible] worth $7,057,029. Exp[illegible] port to the British [illegible] a value of $3,606,034. [illegible] Scotland $621,900. Italy [illegible] wheat and other things ought Italian purchases for the week up to $4,552,677, a record for one week's trade with that country. Merchandise shipments for the Netherlands showed a gain over recent weeks, being placed at $2,534,979.

Among the shipments of war and heavy metal supplies for Russia aggregated $4,032,199, while exports via the Vladivostok route had a manifest value of $50,212. Denmark's share in the outward movement amounted to $1,483,708, while merchandise for Sweden reached $1,472,776. Trade with Norway totaled $1,052,941. Exports in the week to all three Scandinavian countries were much higher than in many weeks. Goods to the value of $86,797 were consigned to Germany by a group of American manufacturers, but no information regarding the merchandise or the identity of the shippers could be had at the Custom House. Serbian exports, said to be American relief supplies, had a value of $8,530. Supplies of the same character for Belgium were manifested at $562,619.

Brazil lead the South American countries with exports worth $960,088, while Argentina came next with $729,344. Chile took merchandise valued at $694,093. Cuba's American buying through this port in the week reached $1,165,424. Outward trade with Japan had a value of $467,872, while Chinese exports were down to $12,960. Exports to Siam were valued at $10,697, and those to Persia at $1,501.

PROTESTS TRANSFER TAX.

Executor Wants Countess of Waldersee's Estate Exempted.

Edward W. Shelton, President of the United States Trust Company, one of the executors of the American will of Marie Esther, Countess von Waldersee, who died a resident of Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1914, has filed a petition in the Surrogates' Court asking that the estate of the Countess here be exempted from the transfer tax.

He states that in her American will the decendent disposed simply of property over which she received power of appointment by the will of her father, David Lee. She possesses in this State no other personal or real property, the petitioner alleges, and the property in question was declared exempt from the transfer tax in 1902 in the proceedings in settling her father's estate. The property amounts to about $34,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., light n. to n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

La.—Louis Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy, probably showers in n.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably showers. Fri., fair; increasing s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Warmer Thurs., with showers; Fri., cloudy; moderate s. e. winds, increasing.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in n. w. Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair, moderate temperature.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in w. Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude covers the eastern third of the country and a moderate disturbance is central over Minnesota. Practically no rain has fallen in any part of the country.

In the West and South the temperature is considerable above the seasonal average. Continued fair weather is probable within the next forty-eight hours in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the lake region, where scattered rains are probable Thursday. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast; East Gulf, light northeast; West Gulf, light southeast; upperlakes, fresh southeast to south winds; lower lakes, moderate west winds, becoming southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Thursday in north portion; warmer Friday.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday; Friday cloudy, probably showers.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	43	45	4 P. M.	55	47
6 A. M.	51	42	6 P. M.	56	44
9 A. M.	45	45	9 P. M.	54	42
12 M.	53	46	11 P. M.	52	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Tues.

11:55—6 Minetta St.; Vito Bominello..Slight

A. M. Wed.

12:55—3,860 10 Av.; Max Haskell.....$25

12:55—1,447 5 Av.; A. Shampaller.....Slight

2:20—101 Centre St.; not given.....Slight

3:20—1,147 B'way; Cxford Lunch.....Slight

3:15—3,982 B'way; William Fox.....Slight

12:00—2,520 Grand Concourse; Arthur Briggs .....Slight

P.M.

12:40—512 W. 19th St.; Consolidated Gas .....Slight

2:00—5,189 B'way; William H. Rorf..Slight

2:15—454 W. 27 St.; Father Evers...Slight

3:00—Walker Av., near Protectory Av.; New Haven R. R.....Slight

3:35—440 Van Dam St.; Margaret Rebattina .....Slight

4:05—155 E. 123 St.; William Lang...Slight

5:00 432 E. 75 St.; Faymer Bros.....Slight

5:45—132 Essex St.; Samuel Rubin....Slight

6:00—2,133 Lexington Av.; Jacob Margaretto .....Slight

6-15—604 E. 141 St.; Samuel Isenberg..Slight

6:20—478 Delancey St.; Max Rothbart..Slight

7:15—566 W. 207 St.; Wellington C. Young $1,200

7:30—293 Church St.; Modern Suitcase Co. $200

8:40—531 W. 46 St.; P. McBride.....Slight

9:05—508 E. 76 St.; not given.....Slight

9:05—240 W. 116 St.; Samuel Isenberg..Slight

10:40—246 W. 62 St.; Edward Randolph..Slight

11:00—1,766 1 Av.; Darrin & Kolb.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement Oct. 22, 1914. As Capt. of Police, by order of the courts [illegible] assigned to Commissioner [illegible] of Police Inspr. [illegible]

Transfers and [illegible] M., Nov. 4. [illegible] to 31; 4 P. M. [illegible] indicated [illegible] Sergt. [illegible] Knowles, [illegible] Conrad [illegible] 151; [illegible] J. [illegible] Pure, [illegible] 66; [illegible] Downey [illegible] Flynn, 151; [illegible] Tooney, 152 M. J. Wall, 162; O. Foley, 172; A. J. Wegge, 174.

Temporary assignments. Capt. J. Brown, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to command Traffic and Marine Divs., in addition to his other duties, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9. Lieuts. J. F. Thompson, 39, to command 29 during absence of Capt. on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; J. S. Leith, 38, and B. T. Winslow, 45, to Tr. Sch., 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; W. J. Lynch, 202, to 17 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 7. Sergt. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 6. Patrol. W. E. Anderson and A. Braunworth, 13, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; W. F. Kiernan and V. Standing, 16; H. Wagner, 18, and C. W. Meredith, Bridge, 22, to 28 duty in raided premises, 15 days, 7 P. M., Nov. 1; A. L. Bichell, 26, clerical duty, 12:01 to 8 A. M. daily, 15 days, 12 P. M., Nov. 1; F. Nau, 26, and C. Mulcahy, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; J. F. McDonald, 29, and J. O'Malley, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 3; H. F. Hetterick, 35, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; J. McLaughlin, J. T. Corcoran, M. McGurk, and M. J. Oates, 38, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to 5 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 2; A. H. Schupp and W. A. Scott, 154, duty in plain clothes, 1 day, noon, Nov. 2; A. Kollmer, 154, and D. Priel, 156, to 9 I. D., 10 days, noon, Nov. 4; J. Gibbons, 136, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 153, duty in raided premises, 11 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 30, temporary assign., to 4 I. D., discontinued.

To Board of Elections from precincts, 4 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; T. Crowe, 29, T. McGovern, 31; J. Fees, 33; J. E. Reiss, 62; W. McMellen, 145; P. Cooney, 149; A. Meyer, 152; A. Logan, 172.

To 3 I. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 4: H

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(X) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—R. H. Hupper, R. J. M. Bullo vs. A. B. A. Bradley, and D. C. Myers, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

44—U. S. v. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.—Argument commenced. 280—U. S. of A. v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Paketfahrt Actien Gesellschaft et al., and 332—Hamburg-Amerikanische, &c., vs. U. S.—Six hours allowed for argument; argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 4: 289, (and 332,) 45, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Reid & Daniel SS Co‹ Kroeschell ‹Reid Krosskell Bros. ‹ Donald SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Townsend ‹Cohan & Harris.
McManus ‹Sawyer & Blake.
Pfaf ‹Stewart-Warner S Corp'n.
McGregor ‹Chas Wells and, inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Mears ‹D. L & W RR US ‹Israel. Celucci ‹Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity. Spring ‹ Webb.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Case on—O K Tool H‹mlin, trustee ‹Karp, Cook & H Williams Co ‹Lande ‹Sternberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Re Kobre & Ginsburg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, Hotchkiss, Page, Smith, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Enumerated motions.

Hyman ‹Barrett, Ten House Dept ‹Neuman.
Devonish ‹Imperial Inv Corp.
Lake ‹V Lockwood ‹ US Steel Corp.
Schlesinger ‹NY Butchers, &c, Co.
Washowski ‹Bockhaus, Ort ‹Mendlin.
Fuchs ‹Fuchs.
Murphy ‹NY C RR.
Doherty ‹Cons Gas Co.
Bean ‹Auto Imp Co ‹ Froehlich.
Bank of US ‹Goldstein
Rogers ‹Black Ice Co.
Steers ‹Hewlett Bay.
People, &c ‹McDonald.
Grassi Bros ‹Midwest Realty Co.
Shalek ‹Jetter.
Brownstein ‹Sussman.
Presbytery of NY.
McKeon ‹Van Slyck.
Jessup ‹Smith.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of city and municipal courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Giegerich, J.—At 2 P. M. Litigated motions.

Hale ‹Hale.
Minton ‹Minton.
Hollander ‹Cromwell.
Leslie ‹same.
Weisbrei ‹same.
Ofstein ‹Silberman.
Heery ‹Fruit Dispatch.
Healy ‹Sametz (2.)
Fries ‹Bell.
Francke ‹Francke.
Re Sittenfield.
Armstrong ‹Unsworth.
Bklyn Sav Bank ‹ Paterno Bros.
Kennedy ‹Goff.
Schanz ‹Brookmire Realty Co.
ONY ‹Beekman.
Same ‹Rose Typewriter Co.
Gray ‹Hilson.) (3.)
Babcock ‹Brown.
Barsotti ‹Barsotti.
Kopp ‹Brage.
Grogan ‹Times Sq Imp
Bedrarka ‹Leh Val Coal Co.
Garnowsky ‹same.
Janitzki ‹same.
Abram ‹Jalkoff.
Ackerman ‹Cooper.
Kahn ‹Blumberg.
Baccaro ‹Schwartz.
Tedesco ‹Leland.
Harned ‹Hobby.
Chas Spiegel & Co ‹ Geis.
Wessels ‹Linch.
Trager ‹Trager.
Levin ‹Horwitz.
Nolan ‹Horn.
Siegel ‹Rival Gas & Elec Fixture Co.
Teptet ‹same.
Laird ‹Neurological Institute.
Rubenfeld ‹same.
Durrea ‹Dapolli.
Barber ‹Parrish.
Canarsio ‹Con Tel & Elec Rway.
Wm Reinhardt ‹Eisaman.
Mac Kesstein, Inc ‹ Schrier.
Loeb ‹Gilbert.
O'Brien ‹Faber Pencil.
Leslie ‹Bascom.
Jacobson ‹Jacobson.
Nugent ‹Nugent.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re W 116th St.
Peacock ‹Lutz & S
Re E 162 St.
Schoenleid ‹Hecht.
Warshansky ‹Distelhurst.
Martin ‹Martin.
Anderson ‹Kopper.
Kennard ‹Brandreth.
Halpern ‹Man Av The Corp (2).
Re Morris Av.
Re E 218 St.
Telford ‹Telford.
Man Rys ‹Grand Pict Oper Co.
Kaufman ‹Kaufman.
Crane ‹Baldwin.
Shafer ‹shafer.
Kelley ‹Barletto.
Schwarz ‹Greenfield.
Menkin ‹Nathan Co.
Demurrers:
Brown ‹Brown Per Tube Co.
Braunson ‹Amend.
Preferred causues:
Reiner ‹Von Tuyl.
Zerger ‹Barnard.
Man Maternity Hosp ‹CNY.
Undefended divorces:
Weaver ‹Van Arsdale.
Harris, Miller, ‹McDonald.
Seitz ‹Greenfeld.
Gillming, Ackerly, Langer,

General calendar:
Overlander ‹Holbrook, C & R Co.
Seaord ‹Scandore.
Rogers ‹Rogers.
Kinstler ‹Kinstler.
Pines ‹Welch.
Hoenig ‹Hoenig.
Gilrov ‹Stuban Bldg & Realty Co.
Stevenson ‹Stevenson.
Eskesen ‹Mathiasen.
Kaufman ‹Kaufman
Crippled Child E Side Free S ‹Dunbar Inc.
Yenrie ‹Sterne.
Whitney ‹Whiting.
Sec Bk ‹Geoghegan.
Moncrieff ‹Moncrieff.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brown ‹Brown.
Batkin ‹Weissberg.
Kass ‹Gens.
Williams ‹Cavendish.
Pach ‹Swarez.
Livingston ‹Sinclair.
Holzman-Cohen Co ‹ Student Supply Stores.
Wade ‹Dachtera.
Strobridge Lith Co ‹ Goodwin.
Weinberg ‹Bauman.
Singer ‹Isaacs.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Armstrong ‹Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levin ‹Harris.
Proctor ‹Mason-Seaman ‹Transp Co.
Mannelick ‹Jacobson (2).
Caruso ‹Bradley Const.
Mila ‹Ehrlich (2).
Newman ‹Herzfield.
Smith ‹Cunard SS Co.
Ochsner ‹Untulate Co.
S Cohen ‹Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
L C ‹hen ‹same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldfarb ‹Wolfberg.
Gross ‹Smith.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams ‹N E SS.
Bartick ‹Post Trans S.
Holden ‹Corse.
Gereon ‹Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson ‹Ogden Co.
Campbell ‹Burns Bros.
Gabriel ‹Graham.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis ‹Huff.
Michelet ‹Rapp.
Vealle ‹Bush.
Kettel ‹Erie RR.
Banks ‹Geo Daman & Sons.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Barskin ‹C I & B RR.
Mackler ‹same.
Clark ‹Rohe.
Levingston ‹Lamb Pub Co.
Provinisk ‹Tarler.
Mulcahy ‹Cudahy Packing Co.
Bishop ‹Battle.
Dilis ‹Fisher.
Mason ‹Rutland RR.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cornelius ‹Rieser.
Muslin ‹Fargo.
McMurrough Cd Av RR.
Sullivan ‹Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stacko ‹Zaffe.
Bluemner ‹L' Ecluse.
Berkhemer ‹Empire Carrying Corp.
Zalka ‹Kessler.
Sackheim ‹Pigueron.
Katz ‹Levy.
Clear.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 8.

PART XI.—Pory, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hain ‹Galbraith & Co.
No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein ‹Gorman.
Musicant ‹Bradley Con Co Co ‹Bend.
Edelstein ‹C I & B RR
Klinke ‹Press Pub Co.
Levy ‹Kresner.
S Pierrepont ‹West Elec.
G Pierrepont ‹same.
Kahoe ‹C I & B RR.
Spieler ‹CNY.
Kharas ‹Collier.
Levine ‹O'Kin.
Rosenberg ‹Meyer Music Co.
Taylor ‹Courtleigh.
Johnson ‹Hay Fury, &c, Works.
Langney ‹O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.
Rigotti ‹Huylers.
Quagliotti ‹Standard Arch Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY ‹NY Steam Co.
Snalek ‹Eppig.
Odell ‹Chadbourne.
Berry ‹W S Barstow & Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Junior Sons ‹Gotlieb.
Goldstein ‹Schwartz.
F B Stearns ‹Hart.
Ins Co of N A ‹Simpson Heating Co.
Lund ‹Hertzinger.
Jaffe ‹Bernstein.
Archer ‹Amsdell.
Hedges ‹Quigley.
Feder ‹Weiss.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sedalia Trust Co ‹ Development Co.
Fischer ‹Schram.
Bernard ‹Sternberg.
Hoffman ‹Hirsch.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burghardt ‹Jamaica Estates.
Ruderman ‹Bayside Lumber Co.
Gannon ‹CNY.
Solar Light Co ‹Steel Products Enam Co.
State Bank ‹Keshin, Hilstein & Co.
Buchman ‹Jallowsky, The Ansonia ‹Hein.
Kinematophone Co ‹ Hudson Wood W Co.
Whitcomb ‹Burr.
Corcoran ‹Ainselle.
Same ‹same.
Taylor ‹Manning.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Powells ‹Moore.
Inq—Thomson Crocker Shoe Co ‹Osborg.
Case on—Saxe ‹Dale Amus Co.
F V Smith Con Co ‹ CNY.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Mary C Kohn.
Wills for probate:
Albert D Oppenheim, Ignaz Deimel, Louis Waldenberg, Luke Reveley, John Mehmann,
George H Lewis, R Vanden Henden, Eliza P W Clapp, Ethel L Arendt, Soloman Bicks, Selig Littman, Fanny Chaffee, George R Dinham.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—McAvoy, J.—At 10. A. M. Motions.

Mack ‹Minden.
Merritt ‹Gibbins.
Bonynge ‹Janeway.
Camerson ‹Sperling.
Weinstein ‹Tinton Imp
West Side Bk ‹Brand.
M Feigel & Bro ‹ Fleischman.
Fehlinger ‹Quirk.
Seletzky ‹Anger.
Tunick ‹Jasper.
Kassel ‹Feldstein.
Zeitlin ‹Morrison.
Muir ‹McQueeney.
Weiss ‹Fleischer.
Seidman ‹Bakal.
Moss ‹Keystone Tire, &c, Co.
Tucker ‹Herman.
Rotondo ‹NY Tel Co.
Fischer ‹Beauty Waists
Crystal Film Co ‹Picture Playhouse F Co.
Salyer M R Mach Co ‹ B A B, &c, Co.
Mulinos ‹Woikof, (2.)
Sutro ‹Rubber Trad Co
Platnick ‹Katz.
Natkin ‹Semansky.
Briskman ‹Collins, (2.)
Salyer M R Mach Co ‹ B A B, &c, Co.
Crystal Gelatine Co ‹ Graffina.
Bway Bldg Co ‹Baum.
Halzer ‹Super-Smith, &c, Co.
Pollack ‹Com Del Co.
Rosenberg ‹Hoffman.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Pory, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hain ‹Galbraith & Co.
No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein ‹Gorman.
Musicant ‹Bradley Con

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Block Deal on Chelsea Water Front for $1,000,000 Cold Storage Plant—Rhinelander Waldo Buys in East Seventy-second Street—Builders Buy Forty-two Bronx Lots—$1,200,000 in Four New Apartments.

The realty market resumed conditions of favorable activity yesterday. Manhattan furnished two interesting deals, one being in the Chelsea water front section, where an entire block will be improved with a ten-story cold storage warehouse, while in the east side residential centre former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo made an investment deal in Seventy-second Street near the Madison Avenue corner.

Additional evidences of the apartment house demand were shown in the filing of plans for four big structures at an estimated cost of $1,200,000, the two largest being in the Lexington Avenue district.

The Chelsea deal, which will mean the expenditure of about $1,000,000, involved the block bounded by Tenth Avenue, Marginal, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, which has been acquired from the Consolidated Gas Company by the Merchants' Refrigerating Company for immediate improvement with a ten-story building. The block which it will cover has frontages of 197.3 on Marginal Street, 285.7 on Sixteenth Street, 356.8 on Seventeenth Street and 184 on Tenth Avenue. The building will contain about five million cubic feet of storage space. Plans are being prepared by the architects, J. B. Snooks's Sons.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Company has several large cold storage plants in the North Moore and Harrison Street section. Frank A. Horne is President of the company, John L. Burgess, Treasurer, and Harry C. Lewis, Secretary.

Rhinelander Waldo an Investor.

Former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo figured as an investor of well situated East Side property by purchasing the four-story residence at 33 East Seventy-second Street, plot 26 by 102.2, from the estate of Katherine E. Tyson and Fanny A. Hamilton. It has been held at $125,000. The property adjoins the residence of the late Miss Laura V. Rhinelander, on northeast corner of Madison Avenue, which was recently inherited by Mr. Waldo. With his recent purchase he controls a corner plot, 56 feet on Seventy-second street by 102.2 on the avenue.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Builders Buy Forty-two Bronx Lots.

A sale of more than ordinary importance in the Crotona Park section of the Bronx and which will lead to extensive apartment house operations has been closed in the purchase of forty-two lots by Louis E. Kleban and Isaac Leader from Margaret J. Becker. Thirty-six lots are in the block bounded by Crotona Park East, Boston Road, Wilkins Avenue and Charlotte Street, and six from the northeast corner of Boston Road and Charlotte Street. W. E. and W. I. Brown in conjunction with Jacob Leitner were the brokers. Samuel Crook, as attorney, represented the seller, and Philip D. Shapiro and Oscar Englander were attorneys for the purchasers. The property will be improved at once with five-story apartment houses.

This is the first sale of the property in sixty-seven years. The present seller acquired title by descent through the Bathgate family, who purchased it from the Morris estate in 1848. The Morris family had held it since 1676, through a grant from Gov. Gen. Sir Edward Andras.

Investors Buy Harlem Flat to Remodel.

In order to meet the demand for two and three room apartments in West Harlem the Model Home Land Company, John L. Moore, President, has purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 302 West 121st Street, a five-story flat on a plot 33.6 by 100.11.

The structure, which adjoins the corner of Eighth Avenue and now contains seven-room flats, will be remodeled into suites of two, three and four rooms.

Sale and Building Loan.

John Schutz sold for William E. Kennedy the four-story building, 20 by 92, 418 East Twentieth Street, to the adjoining owner, William Greishammer, who now controls a plot 40 by 92 feet. A building loan of $5,000 has been secured on the property and extensive alterations will be made.

$1,200,000 in New Apartments.

Plans were filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday for four apartment structures, the total cost of which aggregates $1,200,000. The largest, a fourteen-story house, will cover a plot 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, seventy feet east of Lexington Avenue. Samuel Fischman & Sons are the builders, and the architects, Schwartz & Gross, place the cost at $400,000. A few blocks below, on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, 77.9 by 90.5, the Brixton Building Corporation will erect a ten-story house to cost $350,000 from plans by E. L. Capel.

On the west side plans were filed for a twelve-story house on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, 190 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100, to be built by the A. L. L. Construction Company at a cost of $300,000, from plans by Schwartz & Gross. On a plot 60 by 94.10, at 162 to 166 West Fifty-eighth Street, the Marcaro Corporation will erect a nine-story building to cost $150,000, Robert T. Lyons being the architect.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage & Holding Company 2,290 Crotona Avenue. The sellers secured the property last month from the F. & M. Realty Company.

Eberhardt & Podgur sold the five-story apartment house, plot 50 by 130, on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 100 feet south of Fordham Road.

Gertrude Lumlein has sold to a client of David L. Woodall 1,769 Monroe Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 95 feet, in the Mount Hope section.

The two-family house at 1,167 Southern Boulevard, on plot 37.6 by 100 feet, has been sold by the Schoen Westchester Realty Company and M. Rines.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson has sold 588 St. Mark's Avenue, near Bedford Avenue, a three-story and basement modern dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, for A. Schlang, and 103 St. James Place, near Greene Avenue, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, for E. J. Dobson to an investor.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for the Bronck Company a new house on Vine Street, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to Arthur A. Stone of New York City.

South Africa Bank Leases Offices.

John N. Golding has rented for the American Surety Company in the Schermerhorn Building, 6 Wall Street, the second floor to the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., R. E. Saunders, agent. The office will be one of many branches maintained by the bank in different parts of the world.

Commercial Leases.

Corn & Co. have leased for William B. May & Co., as agents, to Halley Tarr two stores at 1,061 Broadway.

John N. Golding has leased stores to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for Jacob Herb at the southwest corner of 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, for Oswald Berls at 282 Audubon Avenue, and for Winfield Scott at the southwest corner of 174th Street and Audubon Avenue.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store and basement at 381 Broadway, northwest corner of White Street, for the Clark estate to the United Cigar Stores Company.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., leased to J. Lissner & Sons, milliners, of Newark, the corner store of the Gerstley Building, located at the corner of Main and Van Houten Streets, Paterson, N. J., for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

Commercial Building for 125th Street.

The two old three-story brownstone dwellings at 13 and 15 East 125th Street are being torn down to make way for an eight-story commercial building. This property, which consists of a plot, 30 by 100, was sold a few months ago by Barnett & Co. to Henry Hermanns, who, it is reported, has an option on adjoining property.

$165,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenburg & Leuchtag for four five-story and cellar apartment houses, each 50 by 100, on plot 200 by 100, for the Concourse Construction Corporation, Irving Judis, President, to be located on the easterly side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 158 feet north of Fordham Road, Bronx. The buildings will accommodate eighty-four families, and will cost $165,000.

New Brooklyn Flats.

Cantor & Dorfman have filed plans for five three-story apartment houses with stores, to be erected at the southeast corner of Twentieth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, by the Krasiow Construction Company. This plot is within one block of the Twentieth Avenue station of the new Sea Beach subway, and these buildings will make a total of twenty similar buildings erected by this firm during the last year. The same firm are preparing plans for the improvement of the plot, 134 by 125, at the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, with three four-story apartment houses. Each house will accommodate seventeen families.

Real Estate Note.

Title to the vacant plot, 77.2 by 130, at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, was conveyed yesterday to George J. Gould's Seventy-third Street Realty Company, for a consideration of $513,000, by Cornelius W. Wickersham, referee in a foreclosure of tax lien sale, recently disposed of by Joseph P. Day, in an action brought by Mr. Gould against his brother Howard.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 142.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, four and five story school; adjourned to Jan. 10

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 256 West, s s, 158.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. S. Witherbee against E. G. Schroeder et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; Chas. Coster, referee; due, $13,391.05; taxes, &c., $536.50; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 7 West, n s, 152 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; Susan Tuckerman et al. against L. S. Goldstein et al.; F. P. de Rham, attorney; C. E. Heydt, referee; due, $16,503.02; taxes, &c., $964.30; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 75 and 77, s s, 58.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x120.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,871.50.

6th Av, 344, e s, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x 95, four-story loft building, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Parke et al.; F. Allen, attorney; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $78,411.51; taxes, &c., $822.80.

136th St, 154 West, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x80.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Hancy et al. against W. Tubridy et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due, $9,383.84; taxes, &c., $475.90.

By Henry Brady.

Nagle Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $25,-304.39; taxes, &c., $654.50.

By Samuel Marx.

130th St, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11, five-story flat; C. F. Buckley et al. against Eugenie Rosendorf et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $16,865.25; taxes, &c., $1,003.58.

By J. H. Mayers.

110th St, 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. A. Budelman et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $11,749.42; taxes, &c., $231.74.

By Daniel Greenwald.

72d St, 241 East, n s, 158.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, two-story dwelling; also 72d St, 243 to 251 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 83.4x102.2, five three-story dwellings; also Greene St, 76 and 78, e s, 107.4 n of Prince, 38.1x 100.4, six-story loft building; A. L. Squiers, trustee, against Hattie Scheuer et al.; all right, title, &c., which Hattie Scheuer had on Nov. 6, 1905, or since; Rollins & R., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Fox St, 637, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Abraham Hice against Winfred Watson et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $6,497.01; taxes, &c., $1,639.80.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, 1,128, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against H. H. Curtis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due, $8,787.68; taxes, &c., $502.95.

By J. H. Mayers.

Crotona Parkway, e s, — ft n of 176th St, 4.3x27.7x—, vacant; Anna Elentuch against F. J. Woolf et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Minneford Av, s s, 25 ft e of Beach St, 50x 100; Daniel Stiess against M. J. Early et al.; Miehling & K., attorneys; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $1,857.12; taxes, &c., $308.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, s s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots, 48, 49, 50 and 60, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; Harlem Savings Bank against C. E. Sawyer; E. S. Clinch, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $3,281.15; taxes, &c., $715.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, n w corner of 69th St, for an eleven-story apartment, 77.0x90.5; Brixton Building Corp., 140 West 79th St, owner; E. L. Capel, 140 West 79th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

79th St, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, for a fourteen-story apartment, 100x102.2; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 1 East 41st St, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $400,000.

88th St, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a twelve-story apartment, 75x100; A L L Construction Co., 99 West 46th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

89th St, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, for a nine-story apartment, 60x94.10; Marcaro Corp., 135 Broadway, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, w s, 17.2 ft n of 76th St, to a three-story dwelling; German Hospital and Dispensary, 18 East 67th St, owner; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Worth St, 124 and 126½, to a three-story factory; City of New York, owner; T. B. O'Brien, 240 Centre St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Broadway, 1,970 and 1,972, to a five-story loft and store; Pinchot Estate, 60 Broadway, owner; H. H. Almiroty, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $125,000.

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A BIG BARGAIN—$8,400

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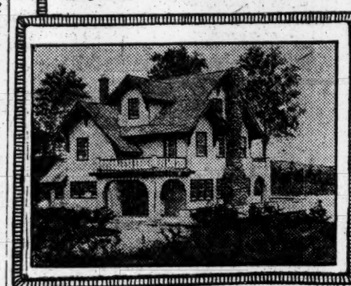
Beautiful All-Year Home

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Plot 122 by 230 Feet. Actual Water Frontage and Private Dock.



Large veranda, upper balcony and sleeping porch. Spacious reception hall, large living room, with huge open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, two baths, and storage room. An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior and all modern conveniences; front and back stairway, laundry, extra toilet; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard woods.

Established social centre; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; golf, tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter. Delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars and photograph address

R. F. Barnes,
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Tel. 1532—Cort.

AT MONTCLAIR

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Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
25 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Send for Booklet S.

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House, 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes from city; refined location; private bathing beach; $500 down, balance to suit; guaranteed title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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ONLY $500 DOWN—$30 MONTHLY—

for a splendid hollow tile and stucco, two-family house in choice location on Richmond Road, New Dorp Manor; all improvements; rent of second floor will pay carrying expense and you can own your home by saving rent you now pay; can be seen by appointment. Address B. W. Hitchcock, 25 Ann St., New York.

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An artistic old place for your home beside a running brook and mill pond; house 200 years old; hewn timbers, oak floors, feed mill; control of water power. It's a different kind of place than can be found elsewhere within 20 miles of New York; 5 acres. Asking $13,500, reduced from $20,000 for a quick sale.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413

AT SCARSDALE.

Four acres; exceptionally high elevation; fruit and shade trees; large dwelling, stable, and chicken house; station 1¼ miles; bargain at $23,000; easy terms.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
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Near Penn. Station; houses modern, detached; large plots; all city improvements in and paid for; restricted, high-class locality. Lots and houses at low prices and remarkable terms.

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Great Acreage Bargain!

520 acres, mile Riverhead, county seat, fronting Riverhead-Quogue State Highway; high, dry, fertile; motor bus service through property; convenient bay, ocean; $27 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

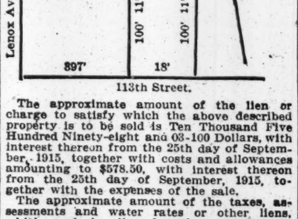
SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. COHEN, individually and as Administratrix, etc., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, N. Y., I, the subscriber, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

GRAHAM WITSCHIEF, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Brewster Building, Newburgh, N. Y.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Ten Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-eight and 05-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $578.50, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $685.15 and interest.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.
VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

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FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

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Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

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IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

GEORGE S. SHAW,
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THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,500.

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Income for Unimproved.

Builder owning some of the best-paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free-and-clear acreage. BUILDER, 82 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

Lease, Rent Reasonable.

Apply superintendent on premises.

REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNER.
51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Waldorf Building,

2-16 West 33rd Street.

Choicest showroom to sub-lease from December 1st. Apply

A. S. WILMURT,
Madison Square 7623. Waldorf Building.

Fulton St. No. 511

STORE RIGHT IN THE SHOPPING DISTRICT, WITH OUTLET ON DUFFIELD STREET. INQUIRE OFFERMAN BUILDING, BROOKLYN, ROOM 4.

3,000 Square Feet of floor space to sub-lease for office or manufacturing purpose. Splendid location on 33d Street bet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue. SPACE—150 TIMES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, long or short leases, east or west side, high class only.

R. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 8850.

57 W. 57th Street.

Three rooms and bath, elevator apartment, with all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; restaurant and maid's service included. Reduced rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

BIG CONCESSION

408-420 West 130th; 409-419 West 129th; 41 Convent Av.; high-class elevator apartments, four, six, seven rooms, $480-$840. Inquire on premises or office, 41 Convent Av.

8 ROOMS & BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT, 515 WEST 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Two Finest Apartment Houses On Broadway

Fireproof construction. Designed to provide the utmost in beauty and comfort.

The Alameda
255 West 84th St.,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 84th St. Handsome new building embodying every up-to-the-minute feature. Only three apartments left, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths and servants' rooms with bath. Bright, cheerful, cozy rooms.

The Gramont
215 West 98th St.,

N. E. Cor. B'way, 2 Blocks from 96th St. Express Station.

One choice apartment ready for immediate occupancy. 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Servants' quarters with bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS,
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or our own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

57 West 58th Street
THE CORONET.

One apartment on 9th floor, facing south; large living room, 3 master's bedrooms and bath; kitchen, butler's pantry and maids' room and bath.

Rental $1,400.

Also one corner apartment of 2 rooms and bath on 4th floor.

Rental $900.

Apply on premises, or

HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
569 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

Netherland Apartments
340 WEST 86TH ST.
on a beautiful wide, tree-lined street, convenient to elevated and subway; high-class apartment house.

7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
And One 4 Room Apartment

RENTS VERY MODERATE.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station
JUST COMPLETED
Drake Court, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.
Elegant 4-Room Apartments
Every conceivable improvement.
Rents $28, $30, $32. Agent on premises.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST

8 rooms, bath; rents $1100 to $1300.

Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect. **Night Service.**

805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

59 WEST 76TH ST.

6 and 7 rooms, all modern improvements; entirely renovated; ready for occupancy, rent, $60-$75. Apply Supt., or

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St.
Telephone 8300 Columbus.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
5 to 3 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
DUPLEX, 5 ROOMS.
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths: $50, $70.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40TH St.

Sublet, Furnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartment.
4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

140 W. 104th St.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 LARGE ROOMS $75

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.

6 Rooms, Bath, Large and Light, Select, Fireproof. Elevator Apartment. $68-$80. Efficient service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Eight Rooms and Bath;
SERVANTS' TOILET; $65.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE
SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.
Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative at Each House, or

PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office, 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114—Morningside.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
161ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Large Rooms, $35
5 Large Rooms, $45
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms,
Exceptional Value, $40 to $60
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
458 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department
3 Rooms, $32.50
5 especially well arranged large rooms, light ground-floor rooms, private hall; suitable dentist. $60
Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

NEW BUILDINGS
Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
and
DUNRAVEN APTS.
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
'Phone, 9045—And.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

FACING MOSHOLU PARKWAY.

HUBBARD APARTMENTS

A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av. 3 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
RENTS $21 TO $38.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment; shower baths; a feature of these apartments is that you get unobstructed views from all apartments, as they face the Parkway. References required. Owner on premises.

PHONE 290 WILLIAMSBRIDGE.

4-5 and 6 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.

An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.

4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.

EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.

Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$57.50.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT.
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

666 ST. NICHOLAS AVE
SOUTH OF 145TH STREET.
New Elevator Apartments
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms and Baths $33.55
All Modern Appointments and Conveniences.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Owner and Builder

DE VOE APARTMENTS
2414 and 2426 University Ave.
Six and seven extra large rooms and bath, with extra toilets and washstands; tiled bathroom with shower; parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, and every modern improvement.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
RARE AS FRONT AND REAR.
Rents $576 to $624 per annum.

4-5-6 and 7 Rooms.

Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.

530 West 144th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 BROADWAY, (147TH ST.)

Sublet 6-Room Corner Front Apartment

A most delightful apartment, located on the top floor of this high-class elevator apartment, exceptionally well kept house, will sublet at a very low rental.
DILLON, 660 WEST 180TH ST.
Phone, Audubon 2370.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park
APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

THE HILLHURST
160 EAST 91ST STREET

Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TO LET: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 Rooms inside	$14.00 to $18.00
2 Rooms outside	$26.00 to $30.00
4 Rooms outside	$33.00
5 Rooms outside	$35.00

MAGN

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. E. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Farm 7½ acres, 18 miles from city, 8-room house, barn, accommodations for 1,000 chickens; fruit; terms to suit. J. B. Wohlfarth, 507 Fifth Avenue.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This beautiful country estate has got to be sold at once; it consists of a ten-room house, barn, and 45 acres of fine tilled land, facing Hitchcock Lake, six miles from Waterbury; it would make a business man's ideal Summer home. For more particulars write or call on A. Anderson, 489 N. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Vermont timber lands and mill, 2,500 acres, well timbered; one-third spruce, one-third birch, one-third maple; first-class mill, steam and water power; timber convenient to mill; good boarding house and barn; easy 8-mile haul to station on selected State highway; not a cut-over proposition. Particulars, address Box 898, Montpelier, Vt.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—8,000 acres of land anywhere from 50 to 75 miles out on Long Island or New Jersey; can be in tracts 250 acres upward. B. H., Box 84 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

Lady having large, furnished suburban home will rent 8 rooms and bath very reasonable; steam heat; near station; 30 minutes from New York City; high-class surroundings; references required. Fuller, Floral Park, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Exclusive Park Ave. Apartment, (New Building, Below 59th.)—14 rooms, 4 baths, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; will lease for 2 years, handsomely furnished, at $6,000 per year, or for shorter term; will consider leasing unfurnished. R. De Flores, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 8 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

East 69th St.—8-room apartment, beautifully, completely furnished, $250 month, 4 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, at $125 per month. 18 East 60th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2070. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 60th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

86th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; beilboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual, reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

Sublet exceptionally attractive apartment, very large light living room, bedroom, bath; antique mahogany furniture; $100 month till June. Hallam, 21 West 46th.

If you have a nicely furnished, high-class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months see our full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 40th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Have many inquiries for nicely furnished apartments. Send particulars to Frederick Zittel & Sons, 19 West 42d St.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eight and eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call; address W. R. Stewart.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms; bath; remodeled; private.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $5-$8.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

12 rooms, 5 baths, 403 Park Av., 54th St.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th St.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 83d to 85d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

7 rooms, 2d floor—$900.
59 West 87th St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON 104 West 70th St.

135d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500. $1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,600.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing,) steam, hot water, $45.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For next six months, two young lawyers, Americans, want two furnished rooms and bath in neighborhood of 66th St. and Central Park West; rent must be reasonable. A 334 Times Downtown.

Adult family want apartment below 96th St., near Broadway; 3 master bedrooms $200 limit; particulars, Breese, 302 Times.

Unfurnished.

Family of two; five light rooms, bath; elevator, electric light, modern. Box 2, 1,568 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room, steam heat; private bath.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautifully renovated large room; excellent board; French family; private house; steam heat, telephone; all conveniences; also parlor floor; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 859.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 149, Corner 32d St.—Double and single rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

48 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive sunny large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 261-263-265 WEST.—People of refinement seeking home atmosphere will find most attractive rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bathroom, complete; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike surroundings; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; references; table guests.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; moderu; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Single, sunny room; also skylight room; running water; men.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electric light, steam heat.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 332 WEST. Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 32-34 WEST.—One beautiful large room, attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, suitable for gentleman or couple; private family.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.; 116th elevated nearby; Morningside Park Family Hotel.)—Floor of two large rooms, bath, $24, two; another large room, $12 one, $17 two; smaller rooms, $8; steam, electricity, every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one; $15 up two. Tel. 2707 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; references; phone 7302 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined; exceptional board; references. Apt. 31.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A young gentleman of refinement would like a congenial HOME with a private family on the west side; full particulars essential. A 318 Times Downtown.

Young woman wishes well-furnished room and board; $18 week. M 87 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Large front room, well heated; refined, homelike accommodations; convenient to station; Lackawanna. 27 South Arlington Av. Phone 3382 W.

211 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another $4; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; elegant lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; conveniences; ideal location; telephone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

LENOX AV., 103.—Furnished room to let; desirable person. Mrs. B. Herman.

MADISON AV., (near 86th.)—Parlor floor of two rooms; strictly private house; suitable for physician or studio; electric lights, telephone; references required. Bryant 6247.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; telephone; references.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable small rooms for gentlemen; reasonable; telephone 271 Columbus.

57TH, 109 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations; private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

63D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath, phone; private house; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

75TH 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

77TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private bath, lavatory; single rooms; $3.50-$4.00.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Cheerful room, suitable one, two; use piano; conveniences. Williams.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, all conveniences; private house; subway, "L" express.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; sunny; water; bath; reasonable.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive medium front room; business lady preferred. Apt. 4E.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single rooms. Apt. 41. Phone, River 8489.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; convenient; telephone.

97TH, 319 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy; convenient subway; references. Apt. 1B.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 507 WEST. — Two connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; newly furnished. Apartment 43.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; convenience. Towner.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful front room, overlooking Morningside Drive; board optional. Crane.

115TH, 414 WEST.—South room, elevator building, beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 3.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large suite, private, sunny room; elevator; subway; $3.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two beautiful, large outside front rooms, (kitchen;) $16 weekly.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished room; exclusive. Apt. 107.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. Mocague.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor and room adjoining; running water; telephone.

132D, (450 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 4E.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; $3.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; Broadway view; elevator apartment; subway; reasonable. Peck.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3615.

BACHELOR secure quarters young man's apartment; phone evenings. Morningside 4509. Apartment 23.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house; board.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes room with bath, possibly board in refined surroundings. M 98 Times.

Unfurnished.

One or two rooms and kitchenette; $40 per month. M 88 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, and clerical worker; four years' experience; good penman; quick at figures; Christian; $10; anxious locating permanently. Theresa Bach, K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant recommends bookkeeper who has had six years' experience; desires to make change. Miss Yuroe, 1,571 44th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience manufacturing corporation; executive ability. A 323 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; full charge; 7 years' experience; $15. A 301 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young woman, competent, experienced; reference; under bond. Pilkington, 2,136 Clinton Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish woman; assist with other work, private family. M 94 Times.

CHAPERONE, companion or mother care for child; American lady, who has had experience with young and with older people; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Cultured Southern girl, entirely alone, wishes position; references. Z 2-9 Times Annex.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, private family; highest references. Telephone Schuyler 7154. Wilson, 128 West 84th.

COOK.—Good plain Hungarian; no cards. Advertiser, 115 East 109th St.

COLORED GIRL wants half time position; reference. Smith, 435 West 138th St.

DRESSMAKER, competent; remodeling home, out; references. 1839 Morningside. Chomas, 500 West 123d.

DRESSMAKER, competent; home, out. Telephone 6415 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, (corner 147th.)

DRESSMAKER, colored, day or dressmaker; reference; $2. 261 West 134th. Apt. 2G.

GOVERNESS.—French (diplomee) visiting governess; English, German, music, wishes engagement; highest references. Paris, L 145 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman of refinement wants position as managing housekeeper; good references; six years in last position. K 369 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, unencumbered widow wants position as managing housekeeper, rooming house or apartment. L 168 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Young German woman wants take care respectable bachelor's house. Care Fisherof, 1,519 2d Av.

HOUSEWORKER. — Lady wishes to place competent colored general houseworker. Telephone Mrs. Clark, 5482 Stuyvesant.

HOUSEWORK, (General.)—Colored woman; good references. Care Moe, 46 West 99th St.

LADY, refined, wishes position as useful companion assistant housekeeper, or mother's helper; nominal salary; best references. L. M., 183 West 81st St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns, 1915, touring, five-passenger; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; left-hand drive; centre control; one-man top; new car; guaranteed; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7690 Columbus.

Renault (1913) limousine, 35-45 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) limousine, 48 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Cadillac (1915) runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hudson, 1913 model, "54," six-cylinder, self-starter, electric lights; recently painted; excellent condition; no dealers; price, $750. Owner, M. H. Gaillard, 324 West 83d St.; Tel. 3979 Schuyler.

Hupmobile, late 1914, five-passenger touring; newly painted; electric lighting and starting; extra shoe, tools, jack, &c. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600—Columbus.

LANDAULET, built by Healey & Co., original cost $2,500, will take $600. Limousine, $100. Brooks-Ostruck Co., automobile body builders, 250 West 54th St.

Landaulet body, new, five passenger; ideal for taxicab work; cost $750; will sacrifice $250. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,090 B'way.

Lancia 1913, Springfield body; mechanically perfect; sacrifice Sullivan & Ballantine, 290 West 58th St.; 1776 Columbus.

Hupmobile, new 1916 roadster; perfect condition; will sell at sacrifice. H. M. S., 135 West 58th. Col. 4197.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d St., phone 6073.

25 limousines fitting Packard cars; $100, $125, $150 up. 308 West 59th.

CABRIOLET BODY, by Quimby, like new; cost $1,500; real bargain. M 100 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

REDINGTON & HAWKINS.
Packards, latest models; specialty monthly renting; unexcelled service; liveried chauffeurs. 7565 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Packard landaulet, limousine, hourly; monthly preferred; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

HANDSOME Packard limousine; monthly contract wanted with reliable party. Gifford, Columbus 9021.

Packard limousines, landaulet town cars; monthly service; moderate rates. Connor, 2178 Circle.

Beautiful Renault limousine by month, reasonable. 3130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 East 73d.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger landaulet for monthly service. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Y. M. C. A. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, refined; children over 3; sews; kindergarten, training; references. A 316 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced North German infant's or child's nurse, with best personal references, wishes position. O. K., 217 East 62d.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, American, age 24, exceptionally neat and prepossessing, highly educated, seven years' experience, has brains, grit, and uses good judgment, seeks situation where competency and intelligence are mandatory. Miss Raymond, A 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, businesslike, capable girl, (21;) 4 years' insurance, brokerage experience; handle difficult dictation; operate switchboard; all machines; $10; references. Katherine, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER. — Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Beginner; graduate full course; excellent penman; energetic, interested worker; neat appearance; no agency; $7. K 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take and transcribe rapid dictation neatly and accurately; good worker; $8. Daisy Olsen, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) intelligent; take charge off.ce, correspondence; excellent grammarian, mathematician, speller; $10. Box 300 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; grammatical scholar; master technical detail; tenders her service reliable house; salary $12. M 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience real estate, insurance; painstaking, diligent; indisputable references; $10. K 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; salary, $12. A 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking charge entire office; neat, rapid worker; $12. A 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, double-entry bookkeeper; reliable, capable; three years' experience. A 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; good at figures; competent; Christian; $10. A 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 6 months' experience; willing; moderate salary. Stenographer, 2,108 Prospect Av.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, wants position with reputable firm; $15. A 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; desires position; good education; willing; $6. A 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid and accurate; salary, $8. A 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, 3 years' experience; salary $10; no agency. A 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; quick comprehension; good grammarian, speller; $10. M 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or secretary; 6 years with one firm; references; $15. A

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant.
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LAST 4 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK BEFORE GOING ON TOUR
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By the authors of "ALMA," "ADELE." English version by Adolf Philipp & E. A. Paulton.
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LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy,
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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
After the Play Visit Danse de Follies.
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Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.
GEO. COHAN'S M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
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GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA
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With WM. COURTENAY.
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ELTINGE West 42d St. Sat. Night OPENING Seats Now
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.
BIRTH OF A NATION LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00
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THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20
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HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
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MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.
The Boomerang
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ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
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FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, To-morrow (Friday) Morning at 11,
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Prices—$3; Boxes, $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
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Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter.
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CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
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Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
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Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.)
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 6, at 3. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch RUSSIAN PROGRAM SONG RECITAL. Man'g't Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO
De GOGORZA
(STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. RECITAL BY
Guiomar Novaes
BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.
CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Nov. 8, at 8:15
Annual Recital OF Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR
SONGS BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Ev., Nov. 6, at 8:15.
Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3
Song Recital by MARCIA VAN DRESSER
Mgmt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR
HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English.
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LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others.
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JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. | ALL SEATS
Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. | RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | 25c, 35c, 50c.
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PINK LADY BURLESQUERS, with Sam Rice and 35 People.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE
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BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8
First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Eve. Prices, Sat., Sun. & Hol's. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c.

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WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8. | MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P.M.
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Mat. Today Best Seats $1.
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10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY—SOUSA and "HIP" Features.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
The BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT Princess Pat
With ELEANOR PAINTER
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father"
Next Week.....
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. "EXPERIENCE"
Next Week....."Potash & Perlmutter"
YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. To-day 25 to 75c. "SINNERS"
Next Week....."Bringing Up Father"

You will laugh, you will weep, you will be thrilled, startled, surprised, inspired, by THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show and for reserved seats for any single performance.

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week:
"Saved by Wireless."
Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw."
Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies."
Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2.
Prices: Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

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SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1306.

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BIG FLOWER SHOWS RICH IN RARE PLANTS

Chrysanthemums the Feature in Both New York and Tarrytown Exhibitions.

SOME FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

Season's Third Display to Open Tomorrow at the Museum of Natural History.

For extent of display and perfection of individual exhibits, the first two flower shows of the season, which opened yesterday in New York and Tarrytown, are said to surpass the effects of previous years. The New York show, the Eighth-fourth Annual Fair of the American Institute, opened last evening in the Engineering Building at 25 West Thirty-ninth Street. The other, the Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, opened in the afternoon in the Music Hall, Tarrytown.

In each exhibition chrysanthemums predominated, but there is a profusion of roses, orchids, carnations, ferns, and palms. Included in each show are exhibitions of fruits and vegetables. The flowers are mostly from private gardens, though in New York the products of a number of commercial florists are also on display. At the American Institute show as one enters he is attracted by a great cluster of twenty-four big yellow chrysanthemums, the product of the garden of Mrs. Morton F. Plant at Groton, Conn., which won the first prize in its class.

Other exhibits that attracted much attention were the silver medal winners in the supplemental prize competitions, shown by Percy Chubb of Glen Cove, L. I.; Mrs. John Crosby Brown of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Plant.

An exhibition of flowering begonias from the gardens of Howard Gould at Port Washington, L. I., won the first prize in its class and distinction among all the other exhibits. Those who carried off most of the first prizes at the show were the exhibitors named and Ralph Pulitzer, Manhasset, L. I., C. K. G. Billings, Oyster Bay, and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Manhasset.

First prizes won by exhibits from the garden of Mrs. Plant were for:

Ten chrysanthemum blooms of any white variety, ten blooms of any pink variety, ten blooms of any yellow variety, ten blooms of any crimson variety, six blooms of any white variety, six blooms of any pink variety, six blooms of any yellow variety, six blooms of any crimson variety, six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any white variety; six blooms of Japanese reflexed chrysanthemums, any yellow variety; fifteen pink cut roses.

Flrt prizes won by Percy Chubb were for:

Twelve varieties of chrysanthemums, one bloom of each, on 10-inch stems; ten blooms of chrysanthemums in variety, six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any crimson variety; eighteen chrysanthemum blooms in six varieties and eighteen blooms in three varieties.

Ralph Pulitzer's first prizes were for

Six varieties of chrysanthemums, one bloom of each, 10-inch stems; six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any bronze variety; six blooms of Japanese reflexed, chrysanthemums, any pink variety; six blooms Japanese reflexed any crimson variety; six blooms, Japanese reflexed, any bronzed variety; one specmen chrysanthemum bush plant, twelve chrysanthemum plants in variety.

Howard Gould won first prizes for:

Ten chrysanthemum blooms in any bronze variety, six blooms of Japanese incurved chrysanthemums, any pink variety; six blooms, Japanese reflexed, any white variety; six blooms, Japanese incurved, any yellow variety; the best twelve blooms of American Beauty roses; best fifteen blooms of white roses, best fifteen blooms of crimson roses, best collection of Rex begonias.

Mrs. John Crosby Brown won first prizes for:

One specimen of chrysanthemum bush plant, white; one specimen bush plant, yellow; one specimen bush plant, any color; one specimen standard plant, white, not less than twenty-four inches in stem; one specimen standard plant, pink, twenty-four-inch stem; one specimen standard plant, yellow; twenty-four-inch stem.

C. K. Billings's first prizes were for:

Six blooms of chrysanthemums, anemone, any white variety; six blooms, anemone, any yelloy variety; six blooms, anemone, any pink variety.

Mrs. Payne Whitney won first prizes for:

The best six varieties of cut carnations, twelve blooms of each, and the best bunch of 100 single violets.

Thomas N. McCarter of Rumson, N. J., won first prizes for:

Best fifteen blooms of yellow roses, the best three varieties of carnations, twelve blooms each, and the best vase of carnations of one variety, twelve blooms.

R. E. Jones of Fairbright, N. J., won first prizes for:

Exhibits of six blooms of chrysanthemums, anemone, any crimson variety, and six blooms, anemone, any bronze variety.

Other first prizes were won by Howard F. Borden of Oceanic, N. J., for six blooms of carnations, any bronze variety; by C. L. Stanley of Plainfield, N. J., for the best collection of twenty vases of hardy chrysanthemums; by Charles Mallory of Port Chester, N. Y., for the best collection of ten vases of pompons; by Samuel Untermyer, for six chrysanthemum plants of one variety, and by William B. Thompson of Yonkers for the best six pots of Lorraine begonias.

The prizes, most of which are cash, were all given by the American Institute and will go to the gardeners employed by the exhibitors.

In the Tarrytown show, which equaled in quality that in New York, not all of the prize awards had been made by last night. Among the prize winners was Finley J. Shepard, first prize for the best specimen Kentia, an exhibit that attracted unusual attention, and a number of second prizes.

Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis won Julian F. Detmer's prize for the best two sprays of cut orchids; William F. McCord's silver cup for most effectively arranged vase of eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums; William Rockefeller's silver cup for the best eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums.

Joseph Eastman won John D. Archbold's prize for the best twelve blooms of chrysanthemums in distinct varieties; William B. Thompson's prize for the best twenty-four blooms of chrysanthemums in eighteen varieties; the Pierson U-Bar Company's prize for the best eighteen blooms of chrysanthemums in three varieties.

Other first prize winners were Emil Berolzheimer, David L. Luke, Hugh Hill, Mrs. S. Herman, Charles Mallory, Adolph Lewisohn, William B. Thompson, D. C. Reid, Mrs. S. Neustadt, Mrs. Carl Victor and Mrs. Glunsburg.

A special prize offered by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the most effectively arranged basket of chrysanthemums was won by an exhibit from the gardens of Paul M. Warburg.

The Tarrytown show will continue through today and tomorrow, the features of today's exhibitions being roses and carnations and competitions in dinner table decorations. Mrs. James Speyer will exhibit a specially decorated table, not in competition.

The New York show will be open to the public today and tomorrow.

The third big flower show of the season will be that of the Horticultural Society of New York, to open tomorrow in the American Museum of Natural History. A feature of this exhibition will be six bush chrysanthemum plants from the gardens of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley. These plants were taken from Mr. Lewisohn's estate to the museum yesterday, special trucks being constructed for them and police guards accompanying them to insure safety. One of the plants is the largest ever grown. It has a diameter of 17 feet and holds hundreds of blooms.

JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN FAILS

Promoter Has $517,000 Nominal Assets to Pay $120,000.

Joseph E. Blackburn, a company promoter, of 52 Broadway, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday a voluntary bankruptcy petition, putting his liabilities at $120,637 and his assets at the nominal value of $517,916. The latter consist of stock of the par value of $443,566, and accounts to the amount of $74,394.

Mr. Blackburn was at one time a Director of the Audubon National Bank and had been in the Ohio Legislature. He was also President of the American Potash Company, the Anglo-American Securities Company, and the National Bond and Securities Company, and a Director of the American Planagraph Company. Among his assets are 345 shares of the Audubon National Bank, which have been pledged; 3,500 shares of the American Potash Company, which are under pledge for sale at $3,500; 430 common and 80 preferred shares of the American Planagraph Company, and 80 2-3 shares of the Detroit Reduction Company.

Among the debtors are Emmet Queen of Oklahoma for $36,000 for money lent on the security of 36,000 shares of American Light, Heat and Power Company, and M. Votaw of Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, for $20,000, secured by 3,500 shares of the Maryland Land and Timber Company. Among Mr. Blackburn's creditors are the Audubon National Bank, $90,000, secured by 325 of its own shares and $150,000 bonds of the Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company; the Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $1,375, secured by 20 shares of Audubon National Bank; John B. Owens, $15,000 on notes, and ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, $4,000 on a note.

It is asserted by Mr. Blackburn that the liabilities to the Audubon National Bank and to Mr. Owens are principally on accommodation paper, which should be paid by others. A City Marshal sold his office furniture on Oct. 30 for $128, and Judge Hough restrained him yesterday from paying out the proceeds.

LOSES SUIT FOR CHILDREN.

De Lukacsevics Charges Wife Is Not a Proper Mentor.

Chancellor Howell denied to Charles de Lukacsevics yesterday the custody of his three young daughters, pending the decision in a suit now before the court. Since this suit, which is for divorce, was begun by Mrs. de Lukacsevics, charges have been made by the husband that she was not the proper person to care for the children.

The Vice Chancellor held that it would be disastrous, owing to the youth of the children, to take them from their mother. He said also that the affidavits submitted were full of allegations and denials and recriminations. Neither side had had opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses whose testimony was contained in the affidavits, and the Vice Chancellor ruled that it would be better to await the final hearing, as during the ensuing time a state of fact might develop that was not indicated by the affidavits.

Colonel John T. Macauley Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Colonel John T. Macauley, widely known among theatrical people as owner of Macauley's Theatre in Louisville, died at his home here tonight after an illness of nine months of a complication of diseases. Colonel Macauley founded the theatre that bears his name more than forty years ago. Since that time every prominent stage star has appeared there. Mary Anderson made her début there as Juliet.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Montefiore Home and Hospital will be held at the institution on Sunday morning for the purpose of receiving reports of the President and committee and election of Directors.

Ex-President Taft has accepted an invitation to talk to the boys of the Horace Mann School for Boys at the school, 246th Street, near Broadway, this morning.

Mrs. Jennie Pappas, 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, was crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street last night when a taxicab operated by Patrick Moran of 418 West Fifty-eighth Street struck her. She was taken to the French Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right shoulder.

WESTPORT 2 1/4 IN. THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE. Lion Collars OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Bargain Mat. Today, 25c. to $1.00. All Reserved.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
"THE Success of The Century."
NOT America for Americans, but Americans for America. See THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30 Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1 The Battle Cry of Peace
School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10:30 AM. to 11:30 PM. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN"
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

$20 Will Pay for a Good Suit to Measure
Select your material. Then have a suit made that reflects your personality—the ego that is yours.
Suits or Overcoats, to Measure, $20
An unlimited number of imported and domestic fabrics to choose from, in a great variety of weaves and patterns.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

P.S.—
We want to add a postscript to our message of yesterday about our suits at $30, $35 and $40.
It is to remind you that we specialize in unusual values among our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $25
They were made with the idea of giving you the utmost style and service possible at the price.
You will find them true in every way to Hart Schaffner & Marx standards of quality.
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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
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BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS.

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NEW YORK
All Outside, Light Sunny Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Room, running water, $1.50 per day
Room with Bath, $2.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN, (including all meals.)
Room, running water, $2.50 per day
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Special weekly rates to permanent guests. All meals included. $12.00 to $25.00 per week.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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Lexington Ave. at 30th St., New York.
All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms.
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Room, running water, $1.50 per day.
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AMERICAN PLAN
(Including all meals.)
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Special weekly rates to permanent guests, all meals included, $12 to $25.

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ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6, Wed. & Sat.
World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

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BROADWAY Atop the FIFTIETH
WINTER GARDEN
BROADWAY'S BRIGHTEST SPOT—WONDERFULLY ALLURING
THE SANS GENE DINNER
An epicurean delight, not to be equalled anywhere. A sumptuous, tempting a la carte menu of superlative quality, exquisitely prepared under the personal direction of M. Rene Montel, Premier Parisian Chef, late of the Sans Gene, Paris.
After-Theatre-Supper Rendezvous
The Sans Gene after-theatre gatherings are composed of the elite of New York. An atmosphere of refinement and life. Dancing, unapproachable music, supported by a special supper bill of unusual charm and distinctiveness, render perfect the night's completion.
THES DANSANTS, 3.30 to 6.30. DANCING DE LUXE.
EUROPE ORCHESTRA MISS LILLIAN BRADLEY, Hostess

STRAND ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 47th St.
Cafeteria Lunch, 11:30 to 2 P. M.
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Friday, Juvenile Movie Star Matinee.
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Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.60 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
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Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
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Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. E. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon
Every Tuesday & Thursday
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THE SUBURBAN RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL
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ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
NINE LESSONS..... $5
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
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Every act is a pleasant surprise—evenings seven to one.
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PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchories, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongrois.
Soups (Choice).
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken; Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

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Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
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